

THE GLOBAL NEWSPAPER  
Edited in Paris  
Printed Simultaneously in  
Paris, London, Zurich,  
Hong Kong and Singapore

# Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

No. 31,289

\*\*R

PARIS, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1983

ESTABLISHED 1887

## U.S. Is Said to Offer Russia New Global Ceiling on Missiles

By Leslie H. Gelb  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan will make public at the United Nations Monday the details of his new proposal for breaking the deadlock in the medium-range nuclear missile talks with the Soviet Union, according to administration officials.

The central idea is a higher proposed ceiling on missile warheads for each side worldwide, combined with an agreement by Washington not to deploy all of its permitted missile warheads abroad.

The proposed new ceiling would allow Moscow to keep a greater number of its more than 1,500 existing missile warheads than the administration's current position of 300 warheads for each side, and it would thus go far beyond Mr. Reagan's original proposal of zero for each.

Administration officials said that the new total could run as high as 625 warheads, but that Mr. Reagan had not approved any specific ceiling in the hope of being able to negotiate a lower one.

One official also stated that the president would make clear his willingness to deploy in Europe only the "minimum" number of the planned 108 Pershing-2 ballistic missiles. Allied analysts believe that the Soviet Union fears the Pershing-2s more than the slower, ground-launched cruise missiles, which are also planned for deployment.

The principles that Mr. Reagan is expected to advance for the 18-month-old talks in Geneva on medium-range forces were approved last week by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. At that time it became known that the new stance involved more flexibility for the U.S. negotiator at Geneva, Paul H. Nitze.

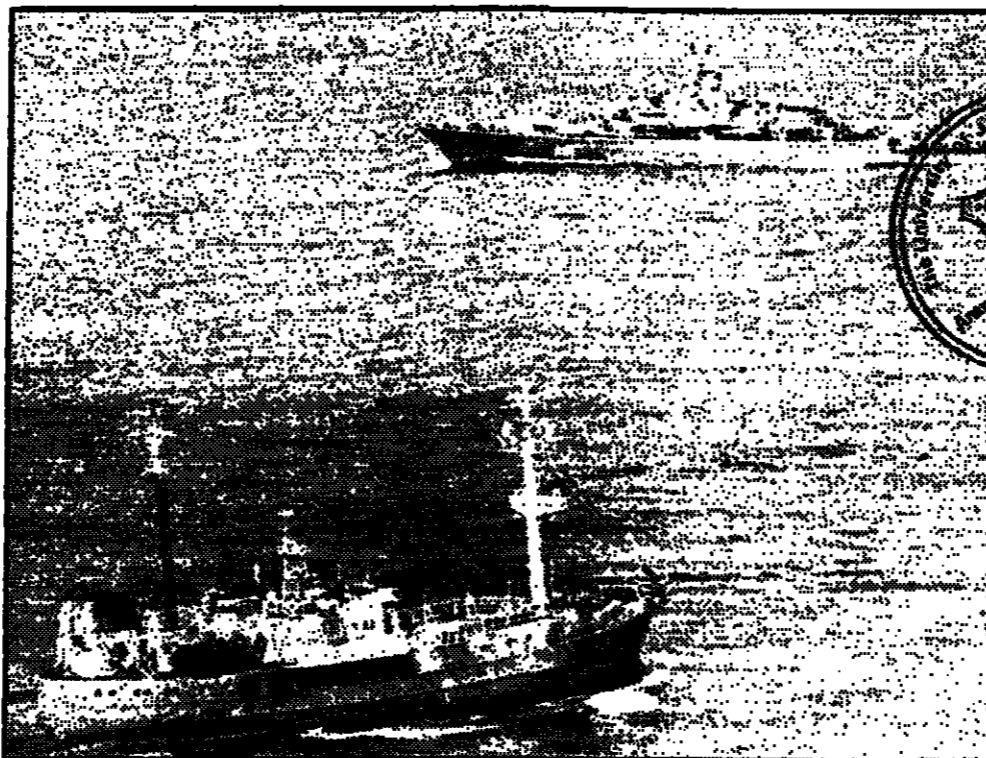
As explained by U.S. and allied diplomats, Washington and Moscow would each be allowed about 300 warheads in Europe. Moscow could retain its 324 warheads on 108 SS-20 missiles facing Asia, and the United States would build and put into its inventory in the United States an equal number.

In this way, the administration would retain the principle of an overall global ceiling, but allow for regional differences in Europe and Asia.

The new position also meets the West German request that Europe not bear "the full brunt" of deployment, since some missiles would also be "deployed" in the United States, albeit put in storage.

Officials expect a stormy winter ahead, particularly in West Germany, as missile deployments begin in December. If there is no agreement, the administration plans to deploy 108 Pershing-2s and 464 cruise missiles in West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands, and Britain.

The Soviet Union now has a total (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



A Soviet trawler, foreground, and frigate of the Krivak class cruising off Lebanese coast to keep an eye on U.S. warships. The battleship New Jersey arrived in the area on Sunday.

## Europe Worries About Lebanon Role Peacekeepers' Governments Wary of Deep Involvement

By John Vinocur  
New York Times Service

PARIS — Slowly, concern is developing in France, Italy and Britain that the multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon might be drawn into a war of impotence and dangerous dimensions.

But the concern in Europe has not been as intense as it has been in the United States. Perhaps because public interest has been restrained and unemotional, the debate on the future of the force and the role it should play has been limited.

The European commitment to the force still appears strong. For instance, Defense Minister Giovanni Spadolini of Italy, who resented his country's continuing participation earlier last week, said Friday that Italy was discussing the

use of a British base in Cyprus to give Italian units in Beirut the possibility of air support.

A measure of new unease was apparent in France, however, after carrier-based French fighters for the first time attacked elements firing on French ground forces Thursday near Beirut.

Although Defense Minister Charles Hernu insisted that the air attacks did "not distort the nature of our mission" in Lebanon, there was extensive press commentary noting, not necessarily in critical terms, that France may be going beyond the narrow role it sought to define for its forces.

An edge of wariness was also reflected in comments in London

by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher. Stressing the day-to-day changes in the situation, she said, "You always have to watch that you do not get involved too deeply."

Mrs. Thatcher added, "I think that one would have to be very, very wary of deeper involvement."

Only 97 British soldiers are involved in the multinational force, however, and French attitudes are relatively more critical to its functioning. In one year, 17 French troops in Beirut have been killed and 35 wounded, figures far above those of the other contingents.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## Lebanese Cease-fire Announced in Syria; To Take Effect Today

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DAMASCUS — Foreign Minister Abdel-Halim Khaddam announced Sunday night that a truce would take effect in Lebanon at 6 A.M. Monday.

"An agreement has been reached for a cease-fire in Lebanon, ending the war and starting a national dialogue," he said at a news conference. "What was achieved is great. We appeal to all our Lebanese brothers to go beyond the bloodshed and the hatred in order to restart the building of Lebanon."

As final negotiations for a truce took place, U.S. marines came under renewed artillery attack near the Beirut airport. Three marines were wounded during the day.

Prince Bandar bin Sultan of Saudi Arabia, who met with Mr. Khaddam, the Lebanese Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt, and others before the announcement was made, told the news conference that the details of the cease-fire agreement would be announced by President Amin Gemayel of Lebanon.

After warmly praising the efforts of President Hafez al-Assad of Syria and Mr. Khaddam, Prince Bandar said, "This is the beginning of the road for Arab solidarity and for freeing Lebanon from Israeli occupation."

In Jeddah, the official Saudi press agency said the main points were:

• An immediate cease-fire

throughout Lebanon to be supervised by neutral observers.

• A committee to be formed with delegates from the army, the rightist Lebanese Front, the leftist National Salvation Front and the Shiite Muslim Amal movement to work out cease-fire details and ways of making it hold.

• The issuing by Mr. Gemayel of invitations for an urgent meeting to start an immediate national dialogue between all the parties and to include delegations from Syria and Saudi Arabia.

Reports of an accord to end hostilities between the Lebanese Army and Syrian-backed militias had persisted in Beirut for days. But Syria had blocked a cease-fire by making new demands on the Lebanese government.

Hopes for a cease-fire on Friday collapsed in the face of Syrian demands that the Lebanese government have no members in the proposed national reconciliation council but agree to accept its recommendations.

In New York, President Ronald Reagan joined the United Nations secretary-general, Javier Perez de Cuellar, to telephone Mr. Gemayel to congratulate him on the anticipated cease-fire — what the U.S. president called a "first step."

Later, Mr. Reagan told reporters, "You see my fingers crossed. It is the beginning of a course. I'm not going to make any predictions. There is still a long road to go in

settling many of the disputes there."

Mr. Gemayel "thanked President Reagan and paid tribute to the U.S. peace efforts," Beirut Radio said, adding that Mr. Reagan had promised to put all the resources of the United States behind the Lebanese government.

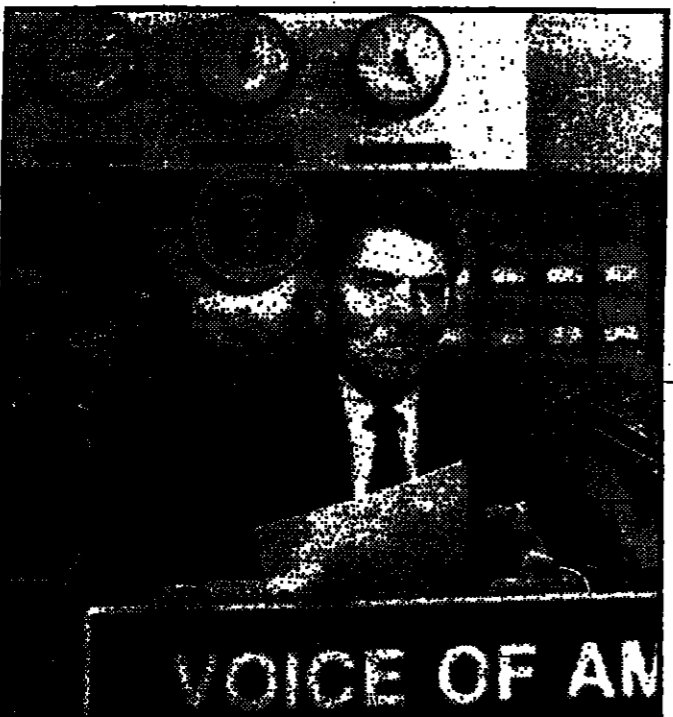
The radio said Mr. Gemayel told Mr. Perez de Cuellar that "we would need UN observers at this stage to observe the effectiveness of the cease-fire." The UN leader offered to help strengthen the cease-fire, the report said.

The fighting inside Lebanon has been raging on two fronts, reflecting the deep political divisions that a meeting of the competing factions would be intended to solve and the difficulty of imposing a lasting cease-fire.

While Shiite Muslim rebels have fought the army in south Beirut, the militia of the Druze religious sect has battled the army of the Christian-dominated government in the Chuf mountains.

Sunday evening, U.S. Marine positions around the Beirut airport came under artillery shelling from Druze positions, said a Marine spokesman, Warrant Officer Charles Rowe.

A marine on the runway was slightly wounded, he said. In fighting earlier in the day with the Shiite Muslim rebels surrounding their base, one marine was wounded by (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)



President Ronald Reagan delivering his address on disarmament at the studios of the Voice of America in Washington.

## Reagan Issues Arms Plea In Broadcast to Russians

By Juan Williams  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan, speaking live to the Soviet Union, has appealed for a nuclear arms agreement by saying that no achievement could be more meaningful to him "as a husband, a father, a grandfather and as a person who loves God and whose heart yearns deeply for a better future."

The address, broadcast Saturday from the Voice of America's studios, explicitly tried to dispel Mr. Reagan's "grim" image in some countries and to set the stage for his appearance Monday before the United Nations. That speech was expected to contain new arms control proposals.

Mr. Reagan's remarks were translated simultaneously for live broadcast in Russian and six other languages, including Ukrainian, Romanian, Lithuanian, Urdu, Bengali and Hausa. It will be translated into 34 other languages by the end of the weekend, said the Voice of America's director, Kenneth Y. Tomlinson. He estimated that the combined broadcasts will reach an audience of 100 million.

The administration kept word of Mr. Reagan's speech a secret until he went on the air, in an attempt to prevent Soviet jamming of the broadcast. The president's remarks were heard live in Moscow at 8 P.M. local time and were rebroadcast to the Soviet Union in English an hour later.

Mr. Reagan said that his new proposals will continue to require equal arms strength between the two superpowers. Only the "inflexibility of the Soviet government" on that point is preventing an accord, he said, adding that the Soviet Union has turned down five U.S. proposals to reduce or "totally eliminate" nuclear arsenals.

"Yes, we insist on balanced agreements that protect our security, that provide greater stability and that are truly verifiable, but these requirements are the essence of fairness."

He added: "The inflexibility of the Soviet government on arms control is holding back successful negotiations."

Senior White House officials said Saturday that the radio speech, which took the place of his regular weekly broadcast, was a preview of the UN address in which Mr. Reagan planned to couple a strong denunciation of the Soviet Union for downing the Korean Air Lines jet earlier this month with a new U.S. arms reduction proposal.

In his speech Saturday, Mr. Reagan referred to his image as a strong proponent of U.S. military strength as a possible cause for misconceptions about the U.S. stance in arms control talks.

"Now, I guess the picture painted of me by the officials in some countries is pretty grim," he said. He added that he was speaking "not only as the president of the United States but also as a husband, a father, a grandfather and as a person who loves God and whose heart yearns deeply for a better future."

"In this era of nuclear weapons," Mr. Reagan continued, "no achievement could be more meaningful than a verifiable agreement that would dramatically reduce the level of nuclear armaments."

Later, he appeared to be trying to persuade the Soviet people to question their government's claim that the South Korean jetliner was spying for the United States.

"I ask those who have been told the United States is responsible: If you're hearing the truth, why has the outcry been so intense from members of the United Nations, the International Civil Aviation Organization, and why are pilots all over the world boycotting flights to Moscow?"

"Your airline, Aeroflot, has violated sensitive U.S. airspace scores of times, yet we would never fire on your planes and risk killing one of your friends or your loved ones," Mr. Reagan said.

## Expert Assails Pentagon On Trade With Soviet Kohl's Party Is Defeated in 2 State Votes

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — The State Department's East-West trade expert accused Defense Department officials Sunday of refusing to cooperate with U.S. allies to prevent the sale of high technology to Moscow, thereby weakening efforts to keep strategically important products from the Soviet military machine.

The Defense Department attitude, which has intensified in the past two years, "prevents the only effective kind of controls — multilateral ones," William A. Root said in an interview with The Washington Post and in a three-page "open letter to the president and to the Congress."

Mr. Root, who has been director of the State Department's Office of East-West Trade for the past seven years, resigned 10 days ago but agreed to reconsider at the urging of the undersecretary of commerce, Lionel H. Otten.

On Sunday, Mr. Root said that he now has decided "I have no choice but to resign" because, he said, the Defense Department refuses to negotiate through Cocom, the Paris-based committee where NATO and Japan coordinate export controls.

"Those who proclaim the loudest the need to strengthen these controls are doing the most to weaken them," Mr. Root said.

He named the most "vocal advocates" of unilateral controls as Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger; Fred C. Ikle, undersecretary of defense for policy; Richard N. Perle, assistant secretary of defense for international security policy; and Stephen D. Bryren, a long-time Perle associate and a deputy assistant defense secretary.

Previous American attempts to go-it-alone in limiting exports to the Russians have produced angry reactions from the United States' Western allies, who have refused to accept Washington's attempts to force them to agree to unilateral controls.

In many cases since 1978, it has resulted in the same technology exports the United States was trying to ban being sold to the Soviet Union by European or Japanese allies.

The congressional Office of Technology Assessment concluded in May that U.S. efforts to punish Moscow through unilateral trade sanctions may have harmed the U.S. economy more than the Soviet Union's.

Mr. Root's attack on the Defense Department comes as Congress is about to begin considering an extension of the Export Administration Act, which expires Friday.

That act is the major weapon for controls on sales to the Soviet bloc, and was the subject of a major battle within the Reagan administration that is being repeated in Congress. Business interests argue that U.S. security would be better

served by looser, more focused controls that hawks in the government want.

Mr. Root said his resignation came as a result of Defense Department officials' refusal to join in final talks set for Oct. 15 to update the "obsolete" 1974 lists defining what computer products are strategically vital to the Soviet Union.

He called computers the most important item on Cocom's list of materials to be kept from the Soviet bloc on national security grounds. "According to Mr. Root, American 'arrogance' in insisting that the allies accept U.S. proposals stalled progress for five years in reaching a new agreement on computer technology."

"The allies have been receptive to a wide range of U.S. strengthening proposals for both hardware and software," Mr. Root said.

"But they have also submitted many constructive proposals of their own which would make the controls more effective."

Last July, he said, a compromise draft was hammered out that reflected the views of the United States and its allies. Mr. Root said the changes were "not a drastic revision" of the original U.S. stance.

Nonetheless, he said, Defense Department officials told the State and Commerce Departments on Sept. 14 that the U.S. position should remain static and that Cocom was "an inadequate forum" for key talks on computer technology.

Further, the Defense Department insisted that the real talks should take place later at an unspecified forum, with department officials as the American negotiators, Mr. Root said.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

The Associated Press

BONN — Chancellor Helmut Kohl's conservative party lost two state elections Sunday in what the victorious Social Democrats called a decisive rejection of his government's policy.

Groups opposed to the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in West Germany were certain to feel encouraged by the outcome of the elections in Hesse and Bremen, the first since Mr. Kohl's coalition won a resounding triumph in national elections in March.

Social Democrats are leading the anti-missile forces, and the party is expected to formally reject deployment at a national convention in Bonn in November.

Although Hesse's Social Democratic governor, Holger Börner, did not mention the missiles in his victory statement, he said the election result showed "voters are increasingly aware of what has been happening in Bonn in recent months."

Mr. Kohl rebutted the thesis that the election was a rejection of his economic belt-tightening and pro-missile stance. After 13 years of Social Democratic rule in Bonn, he said, "a change in course is not immediately applauded."

With all votes counted, the elections in Wiesbaden reported the Social Democrats had 46.2 percent of the vote, and Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union lost more than 6 percent of the vote to finish with 39.4 percent.

The moderate Free Democrats, junior coalition partner with Mr. Kohl's party in Bonn, scored major gains and returned to the Hesse parliament with 7.6 percent.

The party has been in power in Hesse for 37 years, and Mr. Börner has been governor since 1976.

In the new Hesse parliament, Social Democrats will have 52 seats, the Christian Democrats 42, and the Free Democrats nine, projections showed. The environmentalist Greens lost ground but appeared likely to stay in parliament with 6 percent and seven seats.

In Bremen, the Social Democrats gathered more than 50 percent of the vote and seemed assured of a clear majority of 58 seats in the 100-seat parliament, the projections showed.

The party had been expected to lose ground because of recent layoffs in the shipyards. The North German city-state leads the country in unemployment with a 13.4-percent jobless rate.



STRIKE AFTERMATH — Piles of garbage remained on the streets of Brussels after the weekend despite the end of a public service strike. After the unions voted to go back to work, both they and the government claimed victory. Public transportation had resumed, but sanitation workers were not to begin cleaning up the trash until Monday.

## Guard Killed, 4 Wounded in Ulster In Prisoners' Breakout From Maze

United Press International

BELFAST — Thirty-eight republican terrorists escaped Sunday from the high-security Maze prison. One prison guard was stabbed to death and at least four persons were wounded.

British sources in the Northern Ireland Office said the prisoners in a segregated republican unit produced pistols around 4 P.M. and overpowered prison officers, then waited for a truck carrying food

from the prison kitchens and hijacked it. Sixteen prisoners reportedly were recaptured later.

Gunfire broke out as the prisoners, armed with pistols and kitchen knives, battled prison officers at the gate of the jail, 10 miles (16 kilometers) south of Belfast. One prison officer blocked the gates with his private car.

At least three prison staff were injured, including one officer who died of stab wounds and a second

who had gunshot wounds of the head.

"Shortly after 4 P.M., there was a loud bang from near the prison. Minutes later, followed dozens of gunshots," said a farmer in the village of Maze. "In the next 15 minutes, there was total confusion in the area with speeding police cars, civilian cars, heavily armored troop carriers, and the air was alive with helicopters and spotter planes."

The prisoners escaped on foot, some seizing cars and vans from neighboring farms, but a huge police and army operation resulted in the capture of 16 men within two hours, British sources said. One convict was hospitalized.

The men of the Republican section of the prison, all sentenced before 1975, are considered some of the most dangerous members of the Irish Republican Army and the Irish National Liberation Army.

The prison was considered escape-proof. It is immune to tunneling because it is built on an old concrete airfield, and escapes over three circles of wiring are virtually impossible. Several attempts in the 1970s failed. The entire perimeter of the prison is monitored by guards night and day.

Police and British troops sealed off a three-mile radius around the prison, making residents virtual prisoners, as everything from armored vehicles to tracking dogs joined the search.

"You would be as well to get out of this area tonight," an army officer said. "It's going to be a hot zone."

There were reports of rioting inside the prison to cover up the escape. Confusion reigned outside, with prison visitors speeding from the scene as the first gunshots were fired.

"I saw three ambulances racing toward the prison, but we haven't been able to see at close hand what happened at the jail," said the farmer, who asked not to be identified.

## 5 Receive Jail Sentences In '76 Seveso Explosion

Reuters

MONZA, Italy — A court has imposed jail sentences on five former managers of a chemical plant at Seveso, near Milan, which exploded July 10, 1976, causing one of Italy's worst ecological disasters.

But a three-year remission of sentence was given to each of the defendants and a company lawyer said Saturday that all would appeal.

The plant's West German managing director, Herwig von Zwehl, and his Swiss designer, Fritz Moeri, received five-year terms. Guy Waldvogel, a Swiss who was chairman of the Icmesa plant, and Jorg Anton Sambeth, technical director of Givaudan, the Swiss parent company, were each sentenced to four years.

They were found guilty under an article of the Italian criminal code penalizing wilful omission to avert a disaster, implying that they knew the hazards of leaving potentially dangerous chemical processes unattended but neglected their duty.

The engineering director, Giovanni Radice, an Italian, was convicted of involuntary negligence, and received a term of two and a half years.

The Icmesa plant blew up while it was closed for the weekend. Chemicals used to make trichlorophenol overheated in the main reactor and burst a safety valve.

A cloud of chemical waste including the highly poisonous dioxin spread over an area of 18 square kilometers (seven square miles), killing 5,000 animals and causing chlorine, an acute skin disease, in children.

Dioxin is said to be one of the most toxic substances known to science.

Hoffmann-La Roche, the Swiss-based chemicals giant, which owned Icmesa through Givaudan, could face civil claims from about 20 plaintiffs who have not agreed to settle.

The commune of Seveso and other plaintiffs earlier accepted out-of-court settlements from the company totaling about \$120 million.

Judge Cesare di Nunzio, announcing the verdicts Saturday after more than 24 hours of uninterrupted consultations with two other magistrates, did not say why the court was awarding three years' clemency to each defendant.

# Use of Violence Splits West Germany's Anti-Missile Movement

By James M. Markham  
New York Times Service

BONN — With the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles looking increasingly probable this autumn, divisions have opened in the ranks of the West German anti-missile movement between those favoring nonviolent demonstrations and a minority arguing for the sabotage of U.S. military installations and other violent actions.

The split within the coalition opposing nuclear weapons has been hastened by a spreading perception that large, traditional rallies will not sway the government of Chancellor Helmut Kohl, or that of the United States, from their determination to go forward with the stationing of Pershing-2 missiles in late November.

West German and U.S. intelligence officials fear isolated outbreaks of terrorism, including attempts to derail or blow up U.S. munitions trains.

"There is an unsettling situation in the peace movement," said Wolfgang Sternstein, an activist in Stuttgart.

"There are signs of resignation. A lot of people say we can't prevent the stationing, and others say they are ready to do anything, including conspiracies and violent actions, to try."

The divergence over what tactics to follow has brought to the surface long-standing ideological differences within the coalition. Groups close to the Protestant churches and the small but active German Communist Party have insisted that protests must remain peaceful, while within the left Green coalition some figures have been redefining the appropriate methods of resistance to the missile deployment.

But according to movement militants and West German security officials, the greatest threat of violence comes from an anarchistic "autonomous" faction, which regards their participation in the missile protest as part of a broader struggle against the capitalist system.

Offshoots of Marxist-Leninist groups that took root in the 1960s and 1970s, the so-called "autonomous" were involved in the stoning of Vice President George

Bush's motorcade in the Ruhr Valley city of Krefeld on June 25.

Despite predictions in the West German press of a "hot autumn" of anti-missile protest, the initial demonstrations have been disappointing to their organizers. A blockade of a U.S. Army base at Muelingen on Sept. 1 lost its dramatic impact when U.S. soldiers withdrew from sight and the West German police left some 1,000 protesters unmolested, squatting in the sun.

A number of activists at Muelingen favored intensifying the protest, but they were decisively opposed by the pro-Soviet Communist Party, according to participants.

The Communists are regarded as wary of any spectacular actions that could embolden the tiny independent anti-war groups in East Germany and other East European countries.

Since Muelingen, some leaders of the Greens have demanded more determined "resistance" from the anti-nuclear movement. "If it's true that a limited

nuclear war is likely because of the Pershing-2," said Rainer Trampert, a Greens member from Hamburg, "then we can't be inhibited by traffic fines." Mr. Trampert argued that at Muelingen the demonstrators should have attempted to break into the base.

The Greens coalition, however, tends to dissociate itself from the "autonomous" groups, which talk openly about blockading or sabotaging U.S. munitions trains and river barges.

The U.S. military has taken these threats seriously enough to start switching the schedules of munitions trains, and occasionally sending dummy trains to confuse potential saboteurs, according to a well-placed diplomatic informant.

A West German security official said there was probably some overlapping between the "autonomous" factions and a tiny group that calls itself the Revolutionary Cells, which is linked to a string of bomb attacks against U.S. military installations in West Germany.

"What we certainly must fear," the official said, "are attacks on U.S. military personnel."

## WORLD BRIEFS

### Marcos Threatens to Hunt Protesters

MANILA (UPI) — President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines threatened Sunday to arrest businessmen who have taken part in anti-government demonstrations. In the past week, business executives and office workers have become increasingly caught up in the movement to force Mr. Marcos to resign.

"There will be men assigned to track you down," he said in a nationally televised address, "and we will meet you in court. Do not test the force and strength of the government."

Mr. Marcos also criticized Roman Catholic schools whose teachers he said are teaching "hatred" in the classrooms. Cardinal Jaime L. Sin, the archbishop of Manila, responded, "This is not true." Cardinal Sin said students in current events classes are merely being taught about the "real situation" in the country.

### French Opposition Wins Senate Seats

PARIS (UPI) — France's major opposition parties scored significant gains Sunday in elections for 98 of the Senate's 318 seats. The neo-Gaullist Rally for the Republic, led by Mayor Jacques Chirac of Paris, and the Union for French Democracy, set up by former President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing, each won eight new seats. The ruling Socialists won only three new seats, giving the coalition government a total of 105 senators, including those of the Communist and Radical parties.

The opposition-led upper house, whose members are elected for nine-year terms, has little political power, but it can delay legislation and refer bills it considers unconstitutional to a Supreme Court of Appeal. The Senate speaker also replaces the president in case of absence.

### Opposition Panel Backs Shamir Talks

TEL AVIV (Reuters) — A Labor Party committee voted Sunday to hold exploratory discussions with the prime minister-designate, Yitzhak Shamir, on the feasibility of forming a government of national unity, a party spokesman said.

The decision, approved by a 37-24 vote of the party's political committee, was opposed by two small leftist factions at a closed meeting described as stormy by many delegates. Both factions, the Mapam grouping and the Civil Rights Party, said they would try to persuade the party to change the decision.

The committee said the talks with Mr. Shamir would be aimed at determining "whether there is any basis for formal negotiations."

### Mubarak Seen Pressing U.S. on Israel

CAIRO (UPI) — President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt was scheduled to leave Monday for the United States for a meeting Friday with President Ronald Reagan. In Washington, Mr. Mubarak is expected to appeal for more U.S. pressure on Israel to make concessions in the talks leading to autonomy for Palestinians in Israeli-occupied Arab territory.

Mr. Mubarak, who planned to meet in Paris on Monday with President François Mitterrand of France before flying to New York, is also expected to appeal for more U.S. military and economic aid to Egypt in his meeting with Mr. Reagan.

The Egyptian leader was scheduled to address the United Nations General Assembly in New York on Wednesday. He is expected to call for a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East and an immediate end to the fighting in Lebanon.

### Czech Said to Admit Forging Letter

VIENNA (Reuters) — Czechoslovakia says a man has admitted that he forged a letter last month that attacked the state's policy on religion in the name of Cardinal Frantisek Tomasek.

Rude Pravo, the Communist Party newspaper, said the letter could have been created by subversives in the West and that it had been intended to provoke hostility against Czechoslovakia during a papal visit to neighboring Austria earlier this month.

Cardinal Tomasek, 84, has denied writing the letter, which accused the government of discriminating against believers and limiting religious freedom. Rude Pravo identified the man who was said to have confessed to the forgery only as Josef Zverina.

### New AIDS Link to Haiti Is Reported

WASHINGTON (UPI) — A Canadian former nun who worked in Haiti for more than 20 years died later of acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, suggesting the disease may have originated in Haiti, according to a Canadian doctor.

Researchers at Toronto General Hospital, in a letter to the British journal The Lancet published last week, said the woman left Haiti in 1979, about the same time the disease was first seen in the United States. "It suggests to me AIDS may have started in Haiti and spread elsewhere," said Dr. Jay Keystone, director of the hospital's tropical disease unit and an author of the letter, on Friday.

The incurable disease, which destroys its victims' immune systems, is believed to be spread mainly by sexual contact, blood transfusion or use of contaminated needles. Victims are chiefly homosexuals, hemophiliacs who use blood products and intravenous drug users. The disease has also struck Haitian homosexuals, bisexuals and some people who have had sexual relations with them.

### Iraq Says Oil Leak in Gulf Is Stopped

BAGHDAD (Reuters) — Iraqi Radio has acknowledged that oil leakage from an Iranian well in the Gulf has apparently been halted, reversing its earlier stance.

Iran announced early last week that it had capped the well in the Nowruz field, which it said had been pouring 2,000 barrels of oil daily into the sea, and said that fire was burning off oil leaking from two other offshore wells. The slick has threatened marine life and Gulf states' desalination plants.

Iraq described the report at the time as "incorrect," but an official Iraqi spokesman said Saturday, according to the radio: "It has become certain that two oil wells in Nowruz field are still on fire but oil has not been seen leaking from the third damaged well." Iraq has accused Iran of being responsible for the damage to the wells.

### 200 Freed in Raid on Sri Lankan Jail

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — Separatists stormed a maximum-security jail in the eastern coast city of Batticaloa on Friday and freed more than 200 prisoners, the police in Sri Lanka said Saturday.

Among those freed were 44 insurgents awaiting trial on charges including attacks on security forces and bank robberies, they said. The outlawed guerrilla movement, known as Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam, is fighting for a separate state for the Tamil minority in Sri Lanka's northern and eastern provinces.

The killing of 13 Sinhalese soldiers by the insurgents on July 23 in the northern district of Jaffna triggered violence in which nearly 400 people died and hundreds of shops, homes and factories were damaged.

### For the Record

MADRID (Reuters) — Alexander Toradze, 27, a Soviet pianist who sought shelter in Spain after disappearing on Aug. 28 during a concert tour, has applied for refugee status in the United States, a U.S. Embassy spokesman says.

PARIS (UPI) — Prime Minister Indira Gandhi of India arrived from Athens on Sunday and was scheduled to meet with President François Mitterrand before taking off for New York early Monday to attend the United Nations General Assembly.

### Truce Accord for Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1) Shiite militiamen shelled and machine-gunned Lebanese Army and Marine positions.

U.S. warships offshore have retaliated for recent Druze attacks on Marine positions by shelling the sect's mountain strongholds with 5-inch (13-centimeter) guns. The machine guns when it was shot at over Borge Barajni on Saturday. He said witnesses must have seen sunlight glistering on the helicopter's gun barrel.

The developments came as the World War II battleship New Jersey arrived off the coast of Lebanon in a show of force by the U.S. 6th Fleet.

The New Jersey, which can hurl a one-ton shell 20 miles (32 kilometers), reached the south Beirut coast early Sunday as Druze and

## Officials Begin to Alter Soviet Line on Airliner

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — After two weeks in which all Soviet public statements offered unyielding justifications for shooting down a South Korean airliner, Soviet representatives here and abroad have begun to tell Western audiences that attacking a civilian plane was a mistake, or at least that the Soviet military bungled matters by not admitting the action right away.

Those who have said this include Viktor G. Afanasyev, the editor-in-chief of Pravda, who is a full member of the Central Committee, and Alexander Y. Bovin, a commentator for Izvestia who is believed to be influential in party circles.

To their voices has been added that of Viktor A. Linnik, a consultant to the Central Committee's International Information Department.

So far there has been no sign of a parallel shift in the explanation that the official press is giving to the Soviet public, which centers on the contention that the Korean jet was spying and that military commanders were correct in shooting it down.

Offering a more flexible line abroad than at home is not new for the Kremlin. When KGB agents seized Andrei D. Sakharov on a Moscow street in 1980 and sent him into internal exile in Gorki, a number of Soviet academics about to attend international scientific conferences were authorized to tell foreign colleagues that they personally disapproved of the action against the Nobel Prize-winning rights activist and physicist.

On this occasion, Western diplomats believe that the Soviet leadership recognized the need for a somewhat more contrite posture in the rest of the world if the repercussions of the airliner affair were to die down at any time soon. At the same time, the diplomats say, the Kremlin has evidently decided that domestic political considerations, including the need to placate the military hierarchy, continue to rule out any apology or admission of error before the Soviet public.

Along with this explanation, and not necessarily contradictory to it, some diplomats offer another. They note that all the statements, suggesting that mistakes were made have come from civilian party members, while formal explanations of the affair have been dominated by the military.

From this, the diplomats suggest

## Soviet Snubs Reagan Plan On Missiles

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — President Ronald Reagan's new proposals for curbing medium-range missiles in Europe have been dismissed in a Pravda commentary as a "mockery of common sense" calculated to make agreement impossible at the arms negotiations in Geneva.

Saturday's commentary in the Communist Party newspaper was one of a series of Soviet press articles that have decided the new U.S. proposals. However, Western diplomats cautioned that the articles were largely polemical and could not at this stage be taken as an authoritative response to measures that Mr. Reagan is expected to announce in a speech to the United Nations General Assembly on Monday.

The Soviet commentaries based their assessments on advance disclosures in the Western media. However, it seemed likely that the writers had been briefed on the outline of the proposals that was put to Soviet negotiators in Geneva last week when the missile talks resumed after a summer recess. The chief Soviet representative, Yuri I. Krivitskiy, said after the Geneva session that he had heard nothing to make him hopeful of a breakthrough in the talks.

A summary of the new U.S. proposals that appeared in The New York Times on Saturday said that Mr. Reagan would propose a higher global limit on the medium-range missile warheads that each side could deploy than the United States had previously suggested. But the proposals are expected to hold out for an equal limit on the number of those warheads that can be stationed in Europe, at a level that would require a sharp cut in the existing Soviet arsenal.

Pravda said that the outline of the proposals in the Western press indicated that they were "nothing new" and that they were still seeking to secure the "unilateral disarmament" of the Soviet Union in Europe. In this context, the paper said, the proposals could only be seen as a bid to "sabotage" the Geneva talks and guarantee that new U.S. missiles would be deployed in Europe as scheduled later this year.

A Tass report from West Germany said that the U.S. proposals were still omitting "one of the issues without a solution to which an agreement is impossible" — the Soviet demand that British and French missiles be counted on the Western side at the Geneva talks. The Kremlin has offered to cut its missiles in Europe to the level of the British and French arsenals, a total of 162 missiles, if the United States cancels plans to deploy 572 new missiles of its own.

"The United States, as before, is pressing the U.S.S.R. into consenting to a unilateral disarmament in the face of NATO's nuclear rearmament in Europe," Tass said, "clearly with the aim of eroding the military equilibrium existing between the U.S.S.R. and its allies."

It added: "Any well-informed person should realize that the 'new initiatives' of the U.S.A. are nothing else than an old version unacceptable to the Soviet Union."

Another Tass news item asked: "Why did the White House seek this cheap trick? The answer is clear: This is apparently being done with a view to abating the mounting wave of criticism in Western Europe and the United States itself of the U.S. administration's irresponsible, aggressive course, and showing that the anti-Soviet hysteria launched by the United States does not prevent the president from recognizing the main issues of war and peace which are the subjects of negotiation with the Soviet Union."

This was apparently a reference to demands by the United States over the last three weeks that the Kremlin apologize and pay compensation for the South Korean airliner shot down by a Soviet fighter on Sept. 1 with the loss of 269 lives.

### 3 More Indians Killed In Hindu-Muslim Fend

NEW DELHI — Three persons were killed Sunday in knife fights between Muslims and Hindus in the southern Indian city of Hyderabad, increasing the death toll in communal fighting to 40, the authorities said.

Two persons were treated for multiple stab wounds, the local police reported.



President Amin Gemayel points as he questions Lebanese Army troops in Souk el-Gharbi.

## Gemayel Says Syria, Aided by Soviet, Is Force Behind Fighting in Lebanon

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIRUT — President Amin Gemayel has renewed his charge that Syria, aided by "Soviet experts in the Lebanese mountains with the Syrian Army," is behind the fighting in Lebanon.

In an interview on Thursday with Lally Weymouth, a free-lance writer, the 40-year-old Lebanese leader denied that he was involved in a civil war. He claimed that the Syrians "are doing 90 percent of the job," and added also that "the Palestinians are there in force."

Most of the interview was conducted with Mr. Gemayel speaking in English, but occasionally he spoke in Arabic, with his foreign minister, Elie Salem, interpreting. Excerpts from the interview follow.

Q: Do you see this conflict as a fight between Lebanon and Syria and the Soviet Union?

A: We are fighting against the Warsaw Pact. You have many Soviet experts in the Lebanese mountains with the Syrian Army.

Q: What proof do you have of this?

A: We have information about the permanent presence of some Soviet experts in the mountains occupied by the Syrians present in our country. They are providing technology and advice to the National Salvation Front [formed by the Druze leader, Walid Jumblatt; a Maronite leader, Sleiman Franjeh; and a Sunni Moslem leader, Rashid Karameh] which is the cover for the foreign intervention.

We are fighting against the Syrians who are supporting the attackers with their heavy artillery which is on Lebanese soil. They are doing 90 percent of the job, for the area is very small and their heavy equipment is very efficient. We're also fighting against the Palestinians. It's become clear that the Palestinians are there in force.

Q: The anti-Arafat Palestinians or pro-Arafat Palestinians?

A: Both. The Palestinians are providing the Druze men and military equipment. They are well-equipped and trained in Syria, and their officers are officers in the Syrian Army.

Q: Do you think President Hafez al-Assad of Syria wants to get hold of Lebanon?

A: Yes, Assad and those behind him.

Q: The Soviet Union?

A: The situation becomes very clear now. You have two camps — the Syrian and the Soviet Union — on one side, and Lebanon and the Free World on the other side. All our talks are with the Syrians. The government of Syria is deciding for these parties whether they should have a cease-fire and a national dialogue. And then they say it's a civil war. In a civil war, you would have discussions with Jumblatt and Karameh, but these discussions are instead going on in Damascus.

Q: What concessions are you ready to give the Druzes and the Shias?

A: We have to reorganize the country. We should go into a new reorganization which could give each region a greater say in the economic and social and developmental goals — establish local councils that are better acquainted with the needs of the region.

tee there will be no more militias, only the Lebanese Army.

Q: What would you like to see the U.S. Marines do now?

A: Show the flag. That's very important for us. It's a natural pressure. The presence of the Marines is an important moral boost to the Lebanese government. But we are not asking the Marines to fight our war. Without them, we would be exposed because we are facing a country that is also backed up by a superpower.

Q: But if the U.S. fires at Syrian positions, as it has this week, doesn't that destroy [the U.S. Middle East envoy, Robert C.] McFarlane as an impartial negotiator with the Syrians?

A: There is still a vestige of the Vietnam complex in the American mind, and unfortunately the clever propagandists, those who oppose the government, are making this a point in the media of the United States. There is absolutely no resemblance between Vietnam and the situation in Lebanon today. Although Lebanon is occupied, the Lebanese population wishes America to succeed in salvaging Lebanon. America can solve the Lebanese problem in a hurry, and once the problem is solved, the credibility of the United States in the Middle East will be so great it can then proceed to solve the Palestinian problem and give greater assurance to the Gulf states who depend on the credibility of the U.S. to defend them in moments of need.

The Israeli-Lebanese agreement represented support to the Americans by the Lebanese. It was worked out under the U.S. umbrella. And this government adhered to the policy line in spite of all the threats and in spite of the blackmail and in spite of the great financial payoffs that were made to individuals who opposed the agreement.

A: No reason. They left without saying goodbye. We were told by the United States that if we signed an agreement with the Israelis, the U.S. would commit itself to get the Syrian troops out of Lebanon. Once we signed the agreement, all hell broke loose. We are now assuming the burden of commitments made by us to you. We expect the United States will complete its commitment and not leave us hanging. We were told they had their own ways to influence Syria. Therefore, we followed their course. Had they told us they could not do that, we would have followed other courses.

## Worry Grows in Europe Over Role in Lebanon

(Continued from Page 1)

give direct support to the Lebanese Army, it would be unable to control what Syria or its allies in Lebanon might do in trying to draw France deeper into the conflict.

Although the jets' sweeps were commented upon favorably as a necessary riposte to the wounding of four French soldiers, some newspaper editorials also suggested that there was a degree of incoherence in the Monday-to-Thursday progression from criticism by the minister of external relations, Claude Cheysson, of U.S. naval bombardment of Syrian and Druze positions to the raids by the Super Etendard fighters.

On Friday, French officials explained the sorties as "punitive" ones in reply to direct attacks on French forces. There was a clear effort to play down criticism of the U.S. shelling, regarded in Paris as direct intervention in behalf of President Amin Gemayel, and considerable stress given to the idea that only the United States, France and "some Lebanese" are committed to the goal of preserving a unified Lebanese state.

Although there is almost no domestic political pressure for France to pull out of Lebanon, the government has no interest in becoming a hostage in Lebanon through its involvement in the multinational force.

The government has been suggesting that the largely inactive UN force in southern Lebanon could be enlarged, with French participation, to take over the duties of the multinational force, but that would in effect draw the Soviet Union and Syria into the equation, a situation the United States might regard as a defeat for its efforts.

viduals who opposed the agreement.

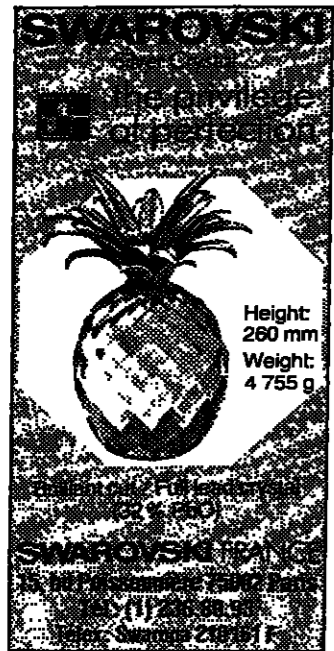
Besides, your navy is not shelling the Druze; it is not shelling Syrians. Your navy is defending certain parts of the hills above Beirut precisely for the reason President Reagan has defined, so that the lives of the Marines and the Americans will not be endangered in this city.

Q: How did the Israeli pullout from the Cnif affect you?

A: The withdrawal of the Israelis from the Cnif did not happen according to our agreement. We regret this act because we negotiated the agreement in good faith. We did not expect the type of relations that occurred in the withdrawal from the Cnif. They withdrew under the most difficult conditions for Lebanon. Jumblatt provided promises to the Israelis that he would not allow the Palestinians to come into the Cnif. But I don't know whether he will be able to prevent the Palestinian forces and the leftists from coming into the Cnif because now we have a vacuum there.

Q: What reason did the Israelis give you for leaving?

A: No reason. They left without saying goodbye. We were told by the United States that if we signed an agreement with the Israelis, the U.S. would commit itself to get the Syrian troops out of Lebanon. Once we signed the agreement, all hell broke loose. We are now assuming the burden of commitments made by us to you. We expect the United States will complete its commitment and not leave us hanging. We were told they had their own ways to influence Syria. Therefore, we followed their course. Had they told us they could not do that, we would have followed other courses.



## Russians Had Met IRA, Dublin Says

The Associated Press

DUBLIN — Two Soviet diplomats and one of their wives expelled from Ireland two weeks ago had established contact with the outlawed Irish Republican Army, according to Irish security sources.

The Foreign Ministry cited "unacceptable activities," diplomatic language for spying, when it announced the expulsion of Guenadi Saline, the first secretary and press attaché, and Viktor Lipsov, the second secretary, and Mr. Lipsov's wife, Irina.

Security sources said Saturday that the Russians were believed to have discussed trading arms to the IRA, which is waging a guerrilla campaign to end British rule in Northern Ireland, in exchange for information about British military bases in the province.

## AMERICAN TOPICS

### Strategic Senators

Younger senators will have a stronger voice on defense issues following the death of Senator Henry M. Jackson, a Washington Democrat, and the planned retirement next year of Senator John G. Tower, the Texas Republican who heads the influential Senate Armed Services Committee.

If the Senate has a Democratic majority after the election, as many polls predict, the committee chairmanship could well pass to Sam Nunn, 45, a dapper, soft-spoken Democrat from Georgia, who is outranked on the committee only by John C. Stennis, 82, of Mississippi, also a Democrat.

Mr. Nunn, who describes himself as a "common-sense conservative," has a formidable reputa-

### Harlem Investment

The town-house market in Harlem is attracting greater interest among private investors after decades in which the predominantly black section of New York City has depended almost exclusively on government funds for property development.

A coalition of city and community leaders is putting the finishing touches on a comprehensive plan — based on participation by the private sector — to spur renovation of both residential and commercial real estate.

Initial interest has concentrated on two neighborhoods in Harlem. One is Hamilton Heights, which includes the campus of City College. In colonial times, much of it was Alexander Hamilton's homestead, and now a large section of it is a historic district.

### One-Liners

The United Automobile Workers union has been recognized as the bargaining agent in a California plant jointly operated by General Motors and Toyota — the first time a union has gained acceptance in a Japanese-managed car plant in the United States. . . . The Washington Post next month will start publishing its National Weekly edition, a tabloid containing major national and international stories from its daily editions. . . . President Ronald Reagan has allowed only three evening events on his schedule during a five-nation trip to Asia in November so that the arduous trip does not overtake him (or the accompanying press corps), according to aides. . . . Philadelphia social workers trace a surge in the city's homeless population to a 1982 state law that removed 68,000 people from the welfare rolls, nearly half of them in Philadelphia.

### Foreign Loans

A new federal office will provide closer supervision of international lending by U.S. banks. Set up under the Comptroller of Currency, the office, known as the division for international relations and financial evaluation, will review U.S. banks' exposure in developing countries. It will work with international aid bodies and with other countries' bank regulatory authorities to help protect U.S. banks limit their risks.

The division will be headed by Robert Bench, who has handled international banking affairs in the comptroller's office since 1972.

### Americana

Burger King, which has run controversial ads saying its hamburgers taste better than Wendy's or McDonald's, now contends that millions of fast-food fanatics are switching to Burger King.

With fast-food sales topping \$40 billion this year, the newcomer chains are pitching hard to improve their market share with TV commercials that go further than ever in knocking rivals, practically by name. Wendy's sponsors chiding ads that say "two famous hamburger places use frozen hamburgers" and also humorous commercials that depict the other burger chains storing cooked food, seemingly indefinitely, in a back room.

Burger King, based in Miami, was running taste tests on TV until lawsuits halted the ad series. Its new \$40-million publicity campaign features a family switching to Burger King. The family, called McDonald's, says: "Tell 'em the MacDonaldis sent you."

McDonald's, the industry leader, is keeping its Big Mac shut.

## 6 Candidates Hollings: Command Comes Naturally

### Ask U.S. Shift On Apartheid

By Michael Barone  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — In 1947, Ernest F. Hollings graduated from law school at the age of 25 — the normal age for students who go straight through school. The difference was that Mr. Hollings had also spent four years in the army; he finished law school after the war in two years.

By the fall of 1947 he was trying jury cases and won a \$35,000 verdict — a huge sum in Charleston, South Carolina, in those days — and by 1948 he had won election to the South Carolina Legislature, finishing first in a field of 24 candidates in Charleston County. He was a young man in a hurry, getting everywhere he wanted to go, and fast.

Some people around Washington assume that Mr. Hollings comes from the old Charleston aristocracy. His appearance, his bearing, his booming voice and his thick Charleston accent all give the impression of a man who is in command of things.

But Mr. Hollings is not from the aristocracy at all. He did not grow up in the beautifully preserved houses at the tip of Charleston's peninsula. He grew up farther north, where the railroad intersected the street on their way to the wharves.

Nevertheless, Mr. Hollings seems always to have had confidence. At The Citadel, a military college in Charleston, "I was a sort of Bolshevik," he said. Often "I ended up on the quadrangle, walking tours — taking a rifle and pack and marching" on the bare concrete space. But when he graduated, "My legs were in good shape."

Graduation was in 1942, and he went straight into the army, as a lieutenant. At Fort Stevens, Georgia, the Bolshevik cadet was now a tough disciplinarian. In drilling his troops hour after hour, "my company never heard of a damn 10-minute break."

A senior officer said, "Damn it, lieutenant, you won't have any men left. But when they said they wanted a break, I just said double time." He says it with the smile of a man convinced that the tough training paid off.

When Mr. Hollings got out of law school, he did not get a job at an old law firm. He was a trial lawyer, making his living by speaking to juries, and the evidence — the quick \$35,000 verdict — suggests that he was not the least bit shy about doing so.

Command came naturally. And so did success at politics. It seems

another lawyer in his firm, David Goldberg, ran for the legislature three times. Mr. Hollings said, "he could carry Charleston but not up north" — the blue-collar country around the big navy base — "So they said to me, 'Why don't you run.' So I got to know the magistrates and others and campaigned and won."

The next few years, by his own account, were a series of successes, with Mr. Hollings spotted as a

young man of promise by major figures. He was a floor leader in 1951 for James Byrnes, the incoming governor, who had been a Supreme Court justice and secretary of state in the 1940s. There followed a series of assignments in Washington: working for the Hoover Commission, and on the Dooley Commission investigating intelligence agencies. He was named

an outstanding young man of the year in 1954, along with Robert F. Kennedy. Two years later, at the 1956 national Democratic convention, he was "wheeling and dealing for votes for Jack Kennedy for vice president."

All this must have been heady stuff for a man in his early 30s who had left the army less than 10 years after the war with no particular prospects. But the responsibilities were much greater after he was elected governor in 1958, at age 36. South Carolina was one of the most segregated states in the nation. Mr. Hollings did not campaign as an integrationist, but he was determined that the law would be enforced.

"I can say proudly that not a soul was hurt or lost his life," he said. When a school was to be integrated or a civil rights march was scheduled, Mr. Hollings took personal command of law enforcement, bringing in black patrolmen from local forces that had them and letting them arrest civil rights demonstrators who had broken local ordinances.

In 1963, at age 41, Mr. Hollings stepped down as governor; this man who seems at home being in command has not held an executive

position since. He went back to trial law, setting up his own firm. He won his Senate seat in 1966, beating his successor as governor in the Democratic primary and winning the general election in the most Republican year that South Carolina has ever had.

He has been an important senator, taking the lead on hunger programs after he was accused of finding that malnutrition still existed in South Carolina; chairing the subcommittee that regulates broadcasting, and leading the Democrats on the Budget Committee in 1981 and 1982.

THE CANDIDATES

This is one in a series of occasional articles about the men who are seeking the Democratic nomination for U.S. president in 1984.

young man of promise by major figures. He was a floor leader in 1951 for James Byrnes, the incoming governor, who had been a Supreme Court justice and secretary of state in the 1940s. There followed a series of assignments in Washington: working for the Hoover Commission, and on the Dooley Commission investigating intelligence agencies. He was named

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements



Ernest F. Hollings

position since. He went back to trial law, setting up his own firm. He won his Senate seat in 1966, beating his successor as governor in the Democratic primary and winning the general election in the most Republican year that South Carolina has ever had.

He has been an important senator, taking the lead on hunger programs after he was accused of finding that malnutrition still existed in South Carolina; chairing the subcommittee that regulates broadcasting, and leading the Democrats on the Budget Committee in 1981 and 1982.

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

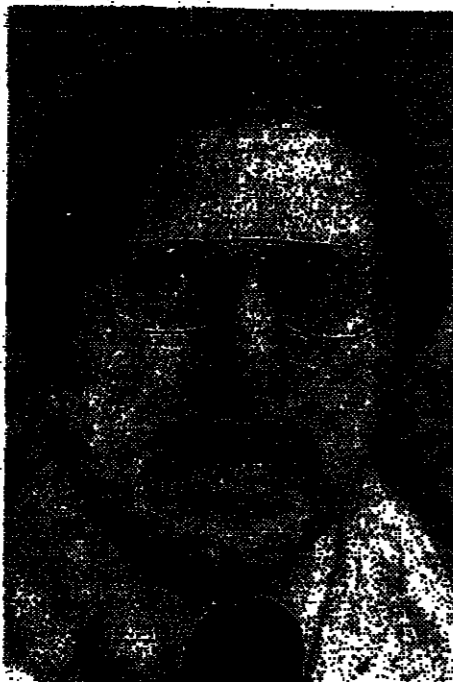
There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements



Sam Nunn

tion on defense issues because of his grasp of military data, his prodigious appetite for work and a streak of independence that makes him difficult to place ideologically.

He approves of the Reagan administration's emphasis on restoring U.S. military power, but he worries that the big budget for strategic arms will squeeze other programs he views as essential. These are mainly readiness measures such as spare-part purchases, better training and more flying time for pilots.

Mr. Nunn advocates greater reliance by the North Atlantic Treaty Organization on sophisticated conventional weapons both to decrease the alliance's emphasis on nuclear deterrence and to provide defensive punch if a major conflict obliges the United States to divert troops to non-European combat theaters.

Among the most prominent Republican defense specialists is William S. Cohen, 43. Considered a liberal in his party, Mr. Cohen advocates as an arms-reduction gesture a plan for a verifiable "build-down" of nuclear weapons with the Soviet Union in which nuclear missiles are scrapped as new ones are deployed.

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."

There were also major differences in attitudes toward the political system generally. The most likely voters, much more often than the others, agreed with such statements

as "The more people who go to the polls and vote, the better off our democracy will be." They were also much more likely to reject such statements as "I don't think public officials care much what people like me think."



# Personalities Outweigh Issues in Kenya's Election Campaign

By Charles T. Powers

Los Angeles Times Service

**MACHAKOS, Kenya** — The people from the little village outside Machakos were sitting under the bright green foliage of a fig tree, listening to the politicians.

A dozen office seekers were lined up on benches under the tree, awaiting their turn to speak. A young candidate had the microphone, and he paced back and forth, tossing his cord in the practiced style of a stand-up comedian. He had the crowd, perhaps 300 people, laughing as he stared at them deadpan between staccato bursts of Kamba, the local language.

The timekeeper, wristwatch in hand, called time, earning him the deadpan stare and more laughter from the crowd. Then the young man finished in the traditional way with the call for *harambee*, which means "pull together," and another candidate-comedian got up to entertain and to ask, almost incidentally, that the voters of the village send him to the Kenyan Parliament when they vote Monday.

The Kenyan countryside has been ringing with these appeals over the last four weeks as nearly 900 candidates beat the bush, town and village for votes in competition for the 158 seats in the National Assembly. It is the largest number of candidates in Kenyan history. All are competing under the banner of the country's single political party.

The nation's president, Daniel Arap Moi, was re-elected without opposition Aug. 29, as was his vice president, Mwai Kibaki. Few parliamentary candidates have it so easy. Kenyan politics is a rough and uncertain affair, and the voters have regularly cleaned house at election time, usually defeating about half of the incumbents.

Political issues, in the usual Western sense, are muted here and, as the series of performances under the village fig tree witness, personality usually emerges as the most important force at the local level.

Kenyan voters are concerned with development in their areas — roads, wells, electricity, schools — but because virtually all candidates promise development, it is the subject of personality that the voters read most carefully. Outside of the country's two big cities, Nairobi and Mombasa, most constituencies are small, ranging from 15,000 to 30,000 voters, and candidates — or their families — are usually well-known.

It is not easy for an outsider to comprehend the forces at work in some constituencies, with their alliances of clan, subclan and family.

"Sometimes, you get a strong candidate running from one side of a constituency," a diplomatic analyst in Nairobi said, "and everyone

on the other side gets worried that their side will be left out if he wins. There's a lot of clan wooing that goes on, the subclans and even families. Loyalty to the subclan comes before loyalty to the tribe."

A Kenyan political writer, Charles Kibundi, described one such battle in the Rift Valley province where two powerful Masai politicians, Stanley Oloibitip and John Keen, although running in separate districts, are working for the other's defeat.

"[They] have been at each other's throat for many years," Mr. Kibundi said recently, "and the ordinary Masai in Kajiado district can be excused if he pleads ignorance to the battle between these two giants. There is, in fact, no political

difference between them, but rather personality cult, and the political struggle in the area is over who should be regarded as the undisputed leader of the Masai people."

When personality itself fails to ignite voter interest, there is always potential in the dramatic charge, which is good for headlines in the local papers. At least three candidates have charged that they are being stalked by assassins, hired by minister elements behind unnamed opponents.

Political crowds in Kenya, as in most African nations, can be volatile, and two persons have been killed when political rallies got out of hand and supporters of rival candidates clashed in the streets. One man was run over by a car and

the other died of injuries after he was hit by a thrown rock. Kenya has been steadily more security conscious since an attempted coup Aug. 1, 1982, and the government has been at pains to keep a close watch for trouble during the campaign. An unofficial curfew has been in force through much of the campaign, forcing bars to close by 11 P.M. Nighttime political meetings are banned. For the past month, the streets of Nairobi have been virtually deserted at night.

President Moi warned last week that he would not hesitate to order the detention of "troublemakers" taking advantage of election campaigns to incite trouble. This is an ominous warning in Kenya, where

a person can be arrested and held indefinitely without trial. Mr. Moi also cautioned voters to beware of candidates who use witchcraft in their campaigns. Some candidates, he charged, have started to do this.

Indeed, in a statement to the government, two officials from a rural district near Nairobi said that a candidate (as usual, unnamed) had engaged the services of a witch doctor to cast spells on the supporters of his opponents. The officials added that the candidate in question was given to talking in a strange language, which somehow threatened the lives of other candidates and their supporters.

A related issue, oath-taking, has also come up, as it has in many

previous political contests here. Oath-taking has been practiced among the Kikuyu, Kenya's dominant tribe, for as long as anyone can remember, and it can still be a powerful force in rural areas, where witch doctors and casters of spells are taken seriously and regarded as either useful or frightening, depending on which side they are on.

## 5 Wounded in Election Clash

Five persons were wounded Sunday when a bodyguard of Kenyan Minister of Economic Planning and Development Zachary Otonyaka opened fire on supporters of a rival candidate. Reuters quoted the Kenya News Agency as reporting. The incident took place in Kisumu, in western Kenya.



**FATAL FLIGHT** — Steve Edleken of Venice, California, hangs from the control ropes of a giant kite over Long Beach, Washington, moments before falling to his death Saturday. He and other students from Edmonds Community College in Washington sought to break a record for flying the world's biggest kite. As the kite lifted off, Mr. Edleken was entangled in the lines.

## S. Africa Bishops Assail Proposed Constitution

Reuters

**JOHANNESBURG** — South Africa's Roman Catholic Church attacked the government's proposal for a new constitution Sunday, saying it disregarded blacks, who make up more than two-thirds of the country's 27 million people.

"It is an affront to the people concerned and ensures that racial discrimination will continue," said the country's Catholic bishops in a pastoral letter that was read in every Catholic church.

About 10 percent of South Africans are Catholics and the bishops' message is likely to be seen as a signal to the whites among them to vote against the government's proposal in the whites-only referendum on the issue on Nov. 2.

The new constitution, which would allow limited power-sharing for Asians and mixed-race "coloreds" but exclude the black majority, has also been condemned by

many liberal political leaders and the powerful Methodist Church.

On Saturday, about 20,000 people shouted their agreement at a meeting in Durban as black, white, colored and Asian speakers attacked the new constitution. Gatscha Buthelesi, a moderate black leader and Zulu chief, said the changes would increase the danger of conflict.

The white liberal establishment has been divided by the plan. Those endorsing it say that even a flawed reform of the country's system of apartheid is better than no change. Others, such as the Progressive Federal Party, say the changes will anger blacks, enshrine racism in the constitution and further concentrate power in the ruling Nationalist Party.

Those points were raised Sunday by the bishops, who said the changes failed in regard to justice, truth, love and freedom.

## Mugabe Assails U.K. for Protests Over Airmen's Detention

The Associated Press

**HARARE, Zimbabwe** — Prime Minister Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe lashed out at Britain on Sunday for its protests against the detention of British-descented air force officers and threatened to send the country's whites to Britain.

Back in Harare after a three-week tour of Ireland, the United States and Canada, Mr. Mugabe warned Britain that if it did not stop "interfering" in domestic matters, British-Zimbabwean relations could suffer.

Mr. Mugabe, who led the British colony of Rhodesia to independence as black-ruled Zimbabwe

barely three years ago, accused Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's government of "pressurizing" Irish, American and Canadian leaders during his recent official visits to persuade Zimbabwe to free the air force officers.

The six officers, all white, were detained Aug. 31 after they were acquitted on sabotage and conspiracy charges. They had been accused of plotting to sabotage 13 Zimbabwean warplanes.

Three of the men have since been released and expelled to Britain, but Mr. Mugabe said Sunday that the others would remain in custody as alleged South African agents.

On Britain's concern for detain-

ees from among the 140,000 whites in Zimbabwe, Mr. Mugabe said at an airport news conference.

"Have we done wrong by encouraging these people to remain in our country? Does Mrs. Thatcher want them in Britain? If so, she should let us know and we will facilitate their passage."

Mr. Mugabe, who was questioned on his country's human rights record, including hundreds of detentions without trial, while he was visiting Dublin, Washington and Ottawa, said he would give up British aid "if that aid is given to us so we don't exercise our right as a state — our sovereign right in protection of our security."

Zimbabwe has received almost \$200 million since independence.

"I am not happy at all to run a government which Mrs. Thatcher feels she can manipulate in one direction or another," Mr. Mugabe added, referring to a message sent by the British leader to him urging the release of the air force officers.

The airman was declared "undesirable residents" and expelled under the country's emergency powers regulations.

Mr. Mugabe warned Britain to "lay off its hands from Zimbabwe" and declared that his government had already "overstretched" its resources, our rules and our moral principles.



Robert Mugabe

## U.S. Dispute Looms on Exports to Alleged Terrorist Backers

By Ian Black

Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — A quiet, behind-the-scenes struggle between Congress and the administration over restrictions on exports to countries that are said to support terrorism is shaping up into an open conflict that, officials say, could set back U.S. interests in a sensitive part of the Middle East.

The focus of the dispute at present is Iraq. Legislators and officials are at odds over whether that country, seen by the State Department as an important for U.S. Middle East policy and by the Commerce Department as a vital market for American goods, should be returned to a list of nations officially regarded as backing international terrorist activities.

The disagreement, which apparently began quietly when Iraq was taken off that list 18 months ago, is about to be waged publicly on the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives.

Senator Alan J. Dixon, Demo-

crat of Illinois, and Representative Howard L. Berman, Democrat of California, plan to propose parallel amendments to the 1979 Export Administration Act, which expires at the end of this month. They are demanding that President Ronald Reagan again designate Iraq as a country that supports terrorism. Congressional aides say they will cite the activities of two extremist groups allegedly backed by the Baghdad government.

Export restrictions for countries

in this category apply to crime control and detection equipment, military vehicles, aircraft valued at more than \$3 million, helicopters larger than a certain size and other goods or technology subject to national security controls.

State Department officials are annoyed by the moves, because they view them as motivated in part by domestic political considerations. They argue that returning Iraq to the list would be counterproductive to the broad goals of U.S. foreign policy in the region.

The United States, the officials say, wants to foster Iraq's independence, keep it away from the Soviet Union, and maintain trade links. The United States also wishes to encourage what it perceives to be increasing moderation in recent years in Iraq's attitude to the Arab-Israeli conflict.

The officials do not deny that the Baghdad government still appears to be providing some assistance to terrorists, but they say it has lessened significantly in the past year.

Congressional sources, however, insist that the allegations of Iraqi support for international terrorist groups is such a serious matter that the legislature must have some control over certain exports. They deny that the proposed amendments are

intended to appeal to Jewish or pro-Israel voters or to sabotage moves toward closer relations between Washington and Baghdad.

The problem, both sides agree, centers on a 45-year-old Palestinian known as Abu Nidal. Since breaking off from the Palestine Liberation Organization in the mid-1970s, his Black June group has claimed responsibility for a series of terrorist attacks throughout the world.

Abu Nidal, according to both press reports and Western intelligence sources, has had the support of the Iraqi government since his own group began operating independently around 1974.

His men claimed the attempted murder of Israel's ambassador to Britain last summer, providing Israel with an opportunity to attack the PLO in Lebanon. They have attacked Jews in Europe and Arab diplomats in the Gulf. Last April, they claimed the killing of Issam Sartawi, a leading Palestinian moderate and aide to the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat.

U.S. sources say they have firm information that the group is now closer to the Syrians than the Iraqis and some evidence that it is working with Iran, which is at war with Iraq, and with Libya.

There is also evidence, according to intelligence sources, that Iraq has supported a group called the May 15 Arab Organization, which has been associated with the planting of bombs on two Pan American aircraft in August 1982.

**HYATT REGENCY NICE**

One of the 109 Hyatt Hotels world-wide

For immediate confirmation of individual reservations call London 08-580 8197 (telex: 8954227) or your local toll free number:

Amsterdam (020) 43-43-54  
Brussels (021) 217-009  
Frankfurt (069) 28-09-38  
Geneva (022) 21-23-91  
Madrid (91) 402-22-43  
Milan (02) 345-2390  
Paris (6) 079-33-22  
Stockholm (08) 22-57-50  
Vienna (0222) 54-11-81  
Zurich (01) 302-08-16

**HYATT HOTELS**

## Strike it rich in Switzerland

**LECONFIANCE SOCIALISTE**

If you wish to prospect the top income-per-capita segment of the Swiss market, stake your claim with care. Use L'IMPACT, it's the magazine that's made it mark.

If you want to place your business, service or luxury goods advertising before the most influential eyes in Switzerland, then you must use L'IMPACT.

Eighty-five per cent of L'IMPACT's subscribers are senior managers or independent professionals. This represents an unusual concentration of high purchasing power and influential decision makers by any analysis. And it is also read in the German-speaking part of Switzerland.

Take a look at your fellow advertisers: Air Canada, Audemars Piguet, BP, Braun, Caran d'Ache, Chivas, De Sede, Jaguar, Kuoni, Lanvin, Mercedes, Philip Morris, Union Bank of Switzerland... to name a few at random. Not the sort of people to make mistakes. L'IMPACT... strikes where it counts in Switzerland.

Please send me rate and circulation data with specimen copies:

Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Company's name: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City and country: \_\_\_\_\_

Tel: \_\_\_\_\_ Telex: \_\_\_\_\_

Address to: L'IMPACT  
Hugo Buchner S.A.  
P.O. Box 402, CH-1211 Geneva 11  
Tel. (22) 28 81 55 — Telex: 429 469 HBSA

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### Down on the IMF

Further funding of the International Monetary Fund should cease. This money is a direct transfer from U.S. taxpayers to Third World governments and communist regimes — and indirectly to large international banks.

The IMF helps to enlarge the government sector in countries where the absence of free markets is forcing the people into grinding poverty. Eventually these loans lead to tax increases and restrictions on imports (which, of course, include U.S. exports).

These bailouts will inhibit U.S. economic recovery by offsetting any deficit reduction achieved through spending restraint and revenue enhancement. Furthermore, new IMF loans to debt-burdened countries will be used to make interest payments on their outstanding loans to large commercial banks, not to develop their economies or expand their imports.

PATRICIA K. FAWCETT  
Columbia, South Carolina.

### A Pilot's View

As a 747 pilot who has flown the route from which the ill-fated Korean airliner deviated, I would like to comment on some of the points made in news accounts.

Commercial airlines do not fly at the altitude and speed of spy planes. They are poorly equipped for spying, as opposed to Soviet airliners with plexiglass noses that can readily be converted to bombers. In addition, commercial airlines transmit a code, via transponder, that unmistakably identifies them as such on a tracking radar.

A pilot would have to be mad to take a shortcut across Soviet airspace, endangering his own life and that of his passengers and crew — especially a pilot flying for an airline that has already had one of its aircraft forced down in Soviet airspace, resulting in the loss of life.

Much has been made in the media of "warning shots." But what was the pilot to do? At night there are no charts to locate an airfield and no way to communicate with attackers on an international guard frequency. This is because the Russians distrust their own pilots and fear that access to this system might enable them to defect.

The natural thing to do is precisely what the pilot attempted. Once the navigational error is discovered and the aircraft comes under attack, get out of Soviet airspace as quickly as possible.

The Russians need no pretext of a "spy plane" for their murderous action. The Korean 707 that was forced by the Russians to crash-land several years ago demonstrates that.

The downing of KAL Flight 7 is clearly not the first such instance. The Russians are outlaws in the

international aviation community and should be treated as such. Their aircraft should be banned from the civilized world until they recognize their responsibility and make restitution to the families of the victims of this atrocity.

D.J. MAYNARD  
Madison, Connecticut.

Regarding "RC-135 + KAL 007 = Some Questions" (IHT, Sept. 16):

Even though the Russians know most of this, it is hardly prudent or patriotic to divulge what seems to be secret information.

A.S. REINHARDT  
Lisbon.

Regarding "How a Democratic Society Handled It" (IHT, Sept. 19) by Robert Scheer:

The commentary shows an utter lack of objectivity. The only similarity between the two cases is the tragic loss of life of innocent passengers in a civilian airliner.

The absolute ruler of Libya, Moamer Qadhafi, denied Israel's right to exist, considered his country in a state of war with it and attacked it incessantly in words and deeds, with money and terror.

Send, a Libyan plane over Israeli territory that did not obey signals to land and ignored warning shots was naturally suspect of spying. At that time, Arab extremists had threatened to send a plane on a kamikaze mission over an Israeli town.

And after the shooting down of the airliner, Israel immediately admitted its regrettable and fatal error, apologized and paid compensation. What more could the democratic Israelis have done?

GUSTAV RAPAPORT  
Champer, Switzerland.

### Nikolai and Peter

Regarding "Tolstoy Families Are All Alike" (IHT, Sept. 9) by Mary Blume:

While Mr. Tolstoy is doubtless right when he speaks of his connection to the senior branch of the family, he seems to have no scruples about appropriating the coat of arms and title of the junior branch, to which he has no right.

Indeed, the honor was bestowed upon Peter Tolstoy, who was Leo's ancestor, for services rendered to the crown during the reign of Peter the Great. This is corroborated by various historians. Robert K. Massie mentions it in his best-selling novel, "Peter the Great."

It is ironic that while Nikolai Tolstoy reaps the benefits of a well-publicized book, which the public associates with the illustrious writer, a delightful and well-documented book about Leo Tolstoy and his ancestors, written two years ago by his grandson, Serge Tolstoy, remains relatively unnoticed.

LUCILLE P. LVOFF  
Paris.

## An International Herald Tribune Conference on: How to Manage Foreign Exchange Risks

London, November 14-15

Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, will open the ninth annual International Herald Tribune conference on "The Management of Foreign Exchange Risks," to be held in London, November 14-15, 1983.

Other key speakers will include: Walter O. Habermeyer, Counselor and Treasurer of the International Monetary Fund,

### NOVEMBER 14

Reaganomics: Success or failure?  
Murray L. Weidenbaum, former Chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors in the Reagan administration, Director, Center for the Study of American Business, Washington University.

Currency risk assessment and market strategy.  
Jeffrey C. Donohue, Manager, Foreign Exchange Risks, Union Carbide Corporation.

How to measure the success of exposure management.  
Claudio Mercalli, Group Treasurer, Pirelli.

Computer technology and foreign exchange dealing.  
Harish Donadson, Director and Head of Banking Services, Hill Samuel Co. Ltd.

Money market investment opportunities.  
Steven S. Licht, Deputy Chairman, Credit Suisse First Boston.

Luncheon address: LDC debt financing.  
Walter O. Habermeyer, Counselor and Treasurer, International Monetary Fund.

The use of currency baskets in managing exposure.  
Kalevo Salini, Treasurer, Finnabond.

International liquidity management in the oil industry.  
Alan Kershaw, Manager of Treasury, Kuwait Petroleum Int'l.

Trading currency options.  
Arnold Staloff, President, F.A.C., Philadelphia Stock Exchange.

### NOVEMBER 15

The future of the European Monetary System.  
Robert Triffin, Professor of Economics, University of Louvain.

The use of currency forecasts in measuring transaction exposures.  
Martin Bradford, Group Treasurer, Rank Organization Plc.

What corporate treasurers should expect from their banks.  
Daniel H. Hodson, Finance Director, Unigate Plc.

The use of ECUs for invoicing intra-company accounts.  
Cino Ricci, International Treasurer, Compagnie de Saint-Gobain.

Luncheon address: The effect of monetary policy on exchange rates.  
Christopher W. McMahon, Deputy Governor, Bank of England.

After ten years of floating exchange rates, does price parity theory have any relevance?  
William Robinson, Senior Research Fellow, London Business School.

The exchange rate outlook for the major currencies.  
Henry E. Hubbe, Senior Vice President, European American Banking Corp.

Lawrence Cavanagh, Manager of Foreign Exchange Forecasting and Research, European American Banking Corp.

### REGISTRATION INFORMATION

The participation fee is £395 or the equivalent in an alternative currency for each participant. Fees are payable in advance, and will be returned in full for any cancellation that is postmarked on or before October 28, 1983.

Please return conference registration form to: The International Herald Tribune, Conference Office, 181 Avenue Charles-de-Gaulle, 92521 Neuilly Cedex, France. Or telephone (33-1) 747.12.65 - Telex: 612832.

### CONFERENCE LOCATION

Park Lane Hotel, Piccadilly, London W1Y 8BX, England.  
Tel: (44-1) 499 6321 - Telex: 21533.

A block of rooms has been reserved for conference participants. For further information, please contact the hotel directly.

### CONFERENCE REGISTRATION FORM

Please enroll the following participant for the Foreign Exchange conference, November 14-15, 1983.

26-9-83

Surname: \_\_\_\_\_

First name: \_\_\_\_\_

Position: \_\_\_\_\_

Company: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_ Telex: \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please invoice

# INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## Stop Bashing the UN

Last week, President Reagan casually endorsed an American diplomat's taming suggestion, one offered in a spirit of facetiousness, that the United Nations feel free to move out of New York if its members were so disposed. The Senate no less casually accepted an instant floor amendment to take a big whack out of American payments to the world body. All this was done as Mr. Reagan hoped for a sympathetic reception of the arms control message he intends to deliver Monday to the General Assembly, and as he contemplates dropping the Lebanon problem back into the UN's lap.

Most people will probably acknowledge that the United Nations is an easy scapegoat for a variety of frustrations not of its own making. Most people, again, will grant that the UN's peacekeeping role is, if imperfect, indispensable, and that it performs other useful services. But the organization remains a source of continuing disappointment, most of all to those who came to it believing in the dream of liberal internationalism that it embodied at its founding. The failure of member nations to tame their more rampant and selfish sovereign impulses comes through in regular abuse of its forums and procedures for purposes that demonstrably do not serve the common good.

Fair criticism of the goings-on at the United Nations sometimes gives way, however, to sim-

ple UN-bashing. This seems to be what happened in the recent Senate vote, which arose by chance just as the matter of the UN's New York tenure was in the news. Many observers, close and distant, have long been dismayed by the financial and administrative practices of the United Nations.

Only a few days ago, the secretary general himself said that much criticism of the UN administration was "inflated, politicized or extravagant" was justified. A careful approach in the Senate, framed to bolster the UN's own reform impulses, could have helped. But many other considerations, including resentment over some recent Security Council votes that did not quite go the American way, intruded on the Senate's snap deliberations.

It falls to the Reagan administration to repair the damage, which is not mortal, as best it can. It has to cultivate an atmosphere in which American initiatives at the United Nations can be treated on their merits, and it has to make the United States a more willing partner in the world body's internal reform. Mr. Reagan would simplify his own task if he avoided occasions to play to the considerable gallery that only dimly understands that the United Nations, for all its shortcomings, can still serve some American interests well.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Hunger in America

If you are president of the United States, what do you do when people are hungry?

(a) Feed them.  
(b) Appoint a committee.  
(c) Cut spending for food assistance.

Ever since Lyndon Johnson declared war on poverty and Richard Nixon resolved to end hunger in America, the answer usually has been (a). Ronald Reagan's answer is (b) and (c). True, his administration has spent billions to feed the hungry, but at sharply reduced levels — and amid an increase in hunger. The evidence of need is everywhere.

Unemployment remains high — and so does the number of people whose unemployment benefits have expired. The Center on Budget and Policy Priorities, a nonprofit research group, finds a dramatic increase in patronage at soup kitchens and emergency feeding programs. The nation's mayors say hunger is their No. 1 concern.

The Census Bureau reports that 15 percent of the population — a 17-year high — has fallen below the official poverty line, based on a Spartan food budget. "We're getting a whole lot of people who don't know how to be poor," said the head of a Seattle program.

Until recently, Mr. Reagan's comments on hunger tended toward the anecdotal. He told a story, for instance, mocking food stamps, the major anti-hunger program: A man uses \$10 in food stamps to buy an orange and then uses the change to buy a bottle of vodka. It is only a story, impossible in real life. Cash is used for food-stamp change only when the amount is less than a dollar.

Lately, in response to the increase in hunger, Mr. Reagan has become verbally alarmed. "I am deeply concerned about the extent to which we have a problem which should not exist in this great and wealthy country," he said last month. And now he has appointed a study committee, asking it for a "no-holds-barred" report by Jan. 31. The background of some prominent members makes their appointment sound like asking foxes to design the chicken coop.

One of the 13 members is Dr. George Gra-

ham of Johns Hopkins, who last spring told a Senate committee that hunger has been sensationalized and that "the nutritional status of our people, including low-income groups, is very good and continually getting better."

A second member is J.P. Bolduc, an official of a White House cost-control survey that has called for harsh reductions in federal food assistance. A third member, Kenneth Clark, was a Reagan budget official who helped design the administration's sharp anti-hunger spending cuts. The only conspicuous Democrat is Edward King, a former Massachusetts governor who is a pronounced conservative hostile to social welfare spending.

If there are members who want to increase federal anti-hunger efforts, they will have a hard time being heard.

What makes the outlook more discouraging is the reality of administration intentions for fiscal 1984, which begins Oct. 1, just three weeks after the committee's appointment. According to the Congressional Budget Office, food-stamp spending will be \$2 billion less than it would have been without the cuts Mr. Reagan has already won. Beyond that, the administration is asking Congress to cut another billion in 1984.

In four years, the administration will spend about \$7 billion less for food stamps than the \$55 billion that would otherwise have been available, a cut of 13 percent.

Such cosmic numbers mask personal reality. It is not as if benefits were generous in the first place; they average 46 cents a meal. The administration says it is only cutting out waste, or cutting off the richest of the poor. In fact, benefits are down even for people below the poverty line. And those receiving full benefits have trouble making them last. Small wonder that the soup kitchen lines are longer.

The good news is that, at last, the president is responding to the plight of the country's hungry, at least with words. The better news, if he is serious about the shame of hunger, would be for him to put his money where their mouths are.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Opinion

### Stopping Watt — Again

Mr. Watt's latest display of insensitivity led promptly to new demands from both Democrats and Republicans in Congress that he resign or that President Reagan dismiss him. We wonder what it will take for the president to rid himself of an embarrassment to his administration and to the country. The secretary's rapacious resource policies or his ganeries, one or the other, would justify it. Taken together, they demand it.

—The Los Angeles Times.

### A New OAU Role in Chad?

Whatever became of Chad? The forlorn republic of sand and savannah seems to have been elbowed out of the limelight by even nastier events elsewhere. The arrival and rapid strategic deployment of a French brigade in Chad last month appears to have stabilized the situation, but the interim result is the de facto partition of the country roughly along the line between the arid Moslem north and the non-Moslem south. President Hissène Habré has failed to move the French to attack the insurgents and Goukouni Wedgema has been similarly unmaneuvered by the Libyans. The ensuing stalemate is not stability but a freeze.

In the background, contacts continue among the French, the Libyans and the Orga-

nization of African Unity. The stage is now set for an OAU intervention more effective than the previous one a couple of years ago, with the French, the Libyans, Mr. Goukouni and the OAU itself all in favor, with or without reservations. Mr. Habré, who has shown talent for sound administration but who has irritated his French protectors with his all-or-nothing approach, will find this hard to resist.

—The Guardian (London).

### Expensive but Important

The vote in the Senate cutting some \$500 million America's contribution to the United Nations is another reminder of the low esteem in which the world body is held in the United States. Most of the Third World countries use the United Nations to pass irresponsible resolutions that have no hope of being treated seriously by the major powers. The United Nations is important to resolve the major issues of the world, but it does mirror the present world divisions. Thus it is easy to deride it and propose it be abolished and save us all money.

But the United Nations and especially the General Assembly does provide a platform for debate and an outlet to let off steam. If it did not exist, many would consider there would be a dangerous vacuum, and the world might be more dangerous.

—The Daily Telegraph (London).

# Why Syria Is in Lebanon; Why It Feels It Can't Lose

By G.H. Jansen

**NIJOSIA** — The futile and unnecessary battle of Souk el-Gharb has become the focal point of increasing antagonism between Syria and the United States. The confrontation has almost reached the point of a direct clash between their armed forces in Lebanon. Each puts to the other the challenging question, "What are you doing here?"

There are several reasons, some good, some bad, why Syria is in Lebanon, and why it is bargaining hard to gain advantage from that fact. The thrust of Syrian national pride is to oblige others to recognize that Syria is a major regional power. So if agreements affecting the area are made without Syria, as was the case with the Lebanese-Israeli troop-withdrawal accord, Syria will do its best to wreck them. This it has now done.

For the regime of President Hafez al-Assad, perhaps the most compelling motivation is to obtain satisfaction on Syria's major aspiration — the return of Syrian territory on the Golan Heights now occupied by Israel. The ruling Ba'ath Party in Syria feels a particular obligation on this issue because the non-Ba'athist majority accuses it of having yielded the Golan too easily to the Israeli Army in 1967 and 1973 wars.

The Assad regime feels betrayed by the United States on this issue. The Syrians assert vehemently, and some American sources confirm, that Syria, the United States and Israel made a three-cornered deal in 1976, during the Lebanese civil war, under which the Syrian Army would invade Lebanon to save the pro-Israeli and pro-Western Maronite forces from imminent defeat; thus, it was the United States that negotiated the Syrian acceptance of the red line that Israel drew across southern Lebanon, beyond which the Syrian troops should not and did not go.

Syria thought it had obtained a quid pro quo for services rendered when Mr. Assad met with President Jimmy Carter in Geneva in May 1977. The Syrians say that the U.S. president promised to push for a regional peace settlement that would include the return of the Golan, in whole or part, to Syria. But the United States did not deliver; Israel would not yield on the Golan.

Five months ago, Syrian hopes were revived when President Reagan sent a message to Mr. Assad containing an unexpected reference to the Golan, suggesting that for the United States that issue was still open. But again nothing happened, because Prime Minister Menachem Begin promptly asserted that Israel would not make concessions on the Golan to get Syria to make concessions in Lebanon. And the United States once again seems to have accepted the Israeli veto. But Syria has not, and it is unlikely that Syria will give the United States what it wants in Lebanon — a Syrian withdrawal — unless the United States gives Syria what it wants on the Golan — an Israeli withdrawal.

Thirdly, Syria has always claimed the right to have a say in the formation of Lebanese governments, asserting that Syria's internal security may be determined by the degree of cooperation from those governments on security matters. The specific question is whether the Lebanese would permit plotting against Damascus by Syrian exiles who, traditionally, made Beirut their base.

After Amin Gemayel's election as president, Syria gave him a period of

grace. But it turned against him when it saw that he appointed hardline anti-Syrian Maronites to such sensitive posts as the army commander and head of security. This is why, in the bargaining of the past month, the Syrians have named friends whom they want to see in a new government in Beirut. And this is why the Syrians have encouraged their Lebanese friends to form the "National Salvation Front" to oppose the Gemayel government, and why they are now supporting the Druze fighting the Lebanese Army in the Chuf.

From Lebanon, Israel wants security from a military threat; from Lebanon, Syria wants security from an internal, political threat.

Lastly, there is the matter of Syria's Arab role. Syria has never forgotten that Nasser once described Damascus as "the throbbing heart of Arabism." Therefore, as the defender of Arab rights, Syria says it is its duty to see that Israel, the Arabs' main enemy, does not make gains from its invasion of Lebanon. So Syria must remain in Lebanon to destroy the troop-withdrawal agreement, which does give Israel certain advantages. If Israel can reap these benefits from its aggression, the Syrians argue, then it

would be even less inclined to make the concessions needed for an overall, just and lasting peace. These concessions would include a Palestinian state on the West Bank and, of course, an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights.

Furthermore, any such peace could only come through a general conference of "all the parties concerned," which would include the Soviet Union, Syria's friend and main backer. Soviet participation would not only please Moscow, it would also bring about a corresponding diminution of U.S. influence in the area, which Syria would welcome.

According to the Syrians, the United States has given satisfaction only to one of their four demands: the admission that Syria has to be taken into account. Hence, it is unsurprising that the two countries are now virtually at war through their proxies, the Lebanese Army and the Druze. The Syrians do not flinch from this confrontation, even from a direct face-to-face clash. The Syrian calculation is that even a military loss would be a political victory, because Syria would appear as a hero to other Arab states and the Third World.

At the same time, the Syrians are

not slamming any doors. An editorial in the official Ba'ath Party newspaper in Damascus on Sept. 20 appealed to the United States to recognize that the Maronites were not the only community in Lebanon and that it should try to be friends equally with the others. "We are not blind," the editorial said. "We can see the great concentration of firepower that the United States has assembled in Lebanon."

Syria, nevertheless, is clearly pleased at the way in which the United States has been drawn into the Chuf fighting, not as a neutral peace-keeper but as a protagonist of one side, with U.S. forces active participants in the battle of Souk el-Gharb. This small village has been described by U.S. spokesmen as "vital," a "back door to Beirut." This is pure propaganda.

Souk has no particular military importance; there are half a dozen roads bypassing it and leading to the southeastern outskirts of Beirut. The Druze fighters could have used any of these if they were interested in advancing on the capital and threatening the position of the U.S. marines. But they are not; all they want is to get the intruding Maronite militia out of the Druze heartland.

Souk was the first non-Maronite village in the Chuf in which the Maronite Phalangist militia established itself. Once the Israelis left, the Druze felt this provocation had to be eliminated. And when the Phalangists began to weaken under Druze attacks, the Lebanese Army came to their aid; and when the army weakened, the U.S. 6th Fleet came to its aid.

All the combatants are now hypnotized by Souk. The fighting itself has made it a prestigious prize.

The Lebanese Army and the Lebanese government, the 6th Fleet and the U.S. government have now committed their prestige and credibility to this ridiculous skirmish in an obscure hill village. More fools they! But if the Druze militiamen lose, they will not be humbled; they fought the good fight against huge odds. And the Syrians, safely on the sidelines, must be laughing their heads off.

The writer, who is *The Economist's* Levant correspondent, contributed this article to the *Los Angeles Times*.



## Is Rowny's Optimism Justified?

By Stephen Rosenfeld

**WASHINGTON** — It was an extraordinarily upbeat report on the status of the strategic arms reduction talks that President Reagan's START negotiator, Edward L. Rowny, delivered the other day. He said that despite the Korean airliner incident, Soviet-American agreement on guidelines for missile reduction was within reach by year's end. Is this news too good to be true?

One does not have to look far for skeptics who will say that 1) Mr. Rowny is hiding the dark shadow of the airer incident; 2) the changes he cites in the U.S. position do not ensure Soviet agreement; 3) the administration seeks only to show enough flexibility in Geneva to sway the next congressional vote on the MX; or 4) Mr. Rowny is advertising progress both in Geneva and on Capitol Hill to win the quiet battle being waged inside the administration for control of the negotiations.

Any or all of these possibilities, and some others, may have substance. Most worrisome is the fallout from the airliner. Mr. Reagan has tried to protect the arms talks, but Moscow is not helping much. And the conflict over missiles in Europe is building.

Nonetheless, there is reason to study Mr. Rowny's comments. The big complaint leveled by American critics of Mr. Reagan's START position is that it is "unnegotiable." It is said that Mr. Reagan demands unfairly that the Russians restructure their forces — that they yield their most important and expensive land-based missiles in return for relatively modest trims in weapons that the United States has yet to produce.

Mr. Rowny took on this charge. He said the United States had stopped asking the Russians to reduce those big, 10-warhead missiles that most trouble American strategists and instead was now asking just that the Russians reduce warheads to an agreed "reasonable number."

He also said the United States was ready to accept a slower, more flexible period (8 to 12 years) for such reductions — a pace that would fit easily into the rapid pace of Soviet missile modernization.

Mr. Rowny also addressed the attempt by a swing group in Congress to trade support on the MX for changes meant to make the American START position more negotiable.

Mr. Rowny listed three recommendations — a compromise on "throw weight," or the lifting power of a missile; special treatment for bombers; and a move to small, single-warhead missiles — made by Representative Les Aspin. Mr. Rowny said the administration had delivered on two and a half of these.

Mr. Aspin, when I consulted him, did not quibble with Mr. Rowny's reading. But he said the administration still has a good way to go to produce a START position that is at once sound and realistic, and capable of attracting bipartisan support.

But it would appear that if Moscow and Washington can clamber over the airliner hurdle and if the administration can cope with the external and internal pressures at play — and these are both big — a preliminary agreement could come into view. It may not be much, but it is more than many would have thought.

The Washington Post.

## Muzzling Papandreou, the EC's Problem Student

By Leopold Unger

**ATHENS** — Apparently for the first time, nine members of the European Community have refused to allow the 10th, the EC's current president, to speak in his name. Andreas Papandreou, the Greek prime minister, will not represent the EC at the United Nations this fall.

"When you speak for 10, you have to speak softly," said Claude Cheysson, the French minister of external relations. And Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, spoke of a "confidence gap" after Greece refused to join the other EC members in condemning Moscow after the shooting of the Korean airliner over Sakhalin Island.

Yet, there is more to the problem than the issue of the Korean plane. Mr. Papandreou's Greece has taken a highly individual stance on nearly every major issue facing the European Community and NATO.

The distrust has grown to such proportions that, according to well-informed international sources in Brussels, the other members of the EC and of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization hesitate to discuss confidential questions in the presence of the Greek delegates. One diplomat went so far as to declare that "some information goes straight to the other side."

The situation is delicate. Yet there are reasons for the Greek government's anti-American, anti-Western position.

First, there is Mr. Papandreou himself. He is an unconventional man who knows how to sow discord, and loves to do it. When he was in his

father's government in 1964-1967, he did so well at that, that he was forced to resign.

Today, Mr. Papandreou considers foreign policy as his private domain, which is why he chose Yannis Hatzopoulos, who has little experience in these matters, to become foreign minister. Although Mr. Papandreou has an American wife and has lived in the country, he does not like the United States.

This dislike is a vague sentiment, but one that matters when held by the prime minister of a nation allied to the United States. And this feeling seems to be shared by many Greeks; it was with the help of anti-American slogans that Mr. Papandreou's Socialists came to power.

There are several historical reasons for this feeling in Greece. The civil war was a bloody affair in which the communists were defeated only because of Western (primarily British) intervention. When the civil war ended in 1947, many communists went into exile in the Soviet Union and other East European countries. Now, many of them have returned to join the Greek Communist Party and the left wing of the Socialist Party. For many of these returnees, years spent in the East bore cooled their pro-Western ardor but did nothing to diminish their anti-Western sentiments.

Many Greeks also recall their suffering under the absurd regime of the colonels — and believe it was foisted upon them by the CIA.

## In a Masai Village in Kenya: Learning How to Help

By Pranay Gupta

**ORDANYATI, Kenya** — There are about 160,000 Masai in Kenya, and two of them, both under the age of 2, were dying of colitis and dehydration when Michael Meegan drove into this small village on a recent morning. Meegan, an Irish Jesuit, is a newcomer to such scenes, having worked in the slums of Lima and Calcutta. And in Kenya, he probably tends to more dying Masai than does any other missionary.

On this brilliantly sunny morning, Meegan was on a routine visit to Ordanyati, which straddles a hummock in the Rift Valley, about 60 miles (96 kilometers) from Nairobi. He holds a degree in tropical medicine, but his knowledge and extensive experience are severely tested here.

Diarrhea, malnutrition, tonsillar infections, congenital venereal disease, dehydration, and colitis are rapidly taking a toll among the Masai.

But the tribesmen remain suspicious of outsiders and resist seeking outside medical help. Meegan, the itinerant-physician must become Meegan-the-social-worker to overcome these barriers — and even physical hostility — before he can practice his medicine among the Masai.

"It is easy to be romantic and poetic about these beautiful, sensitive people," said Meegan. "They are one of the great warrior tribes, more famous than the Zulu, more structured than most other tribes in East Africa. The key thing was for me to obtain their acceptance. I have found that whether I was dealing with Peruvians or Mexican peasants or Hindus in the slums of Calcutta, or Masai warriors, these poor people will not trust or take into their lives people who are unable to deeply feel their poverty, who cannot share or be part of their daily struggle — who cannot respect their culture."

"The greatest bridge to be crossed for Westerners like me in helping different cultures is realizing that we are not necessarily always right or more developed," Meegan added. "We are dealing with centuries of tradition."

He started among the Masai by focusing on the problem of infant mortality. Of every 10 children born in developing countries, it is estimated that 4 die before their 12th month. Among the Masai, the mortality rate is close to 7 of 10.

Meegan patiently explains to Masai in villages such as this that it is important for children to be inoculated and for their mothers to boil water before giving it to infants. He demonstrates basic procedures of hygiene.

The Masai, who live in makeshift shacks, often have to walk miles to draw water from a well or a stream. Here in Ordanyati, this task falls to people like Mariyake, a tall, gangly youth of 18, or to his mother, Surumi. They must cross five miles of rocky terrain to fetch water from a pond; they sometimes encounter li-

ons or snakes. The family lives in a doorless, windowless shack — the walls and floor are made of a mixture of mud and manure.

The people live off their cattle and pick wild fruit; Meegan brings them medicines and vitamins. And he and his associates, in an effort to best fight the Masai's problems with available resources, have now begun training the people as health workers.

Mariyake and three other youths are being taught to diagnose about 30 diseases. They receive instruction in basic hygiene, sanitation, nutrition, and maternal and child care. The Kenyan government pays for part of this, but most of the money comes

from the International Community for the Relief of Starvation and Suffering, the organization that sent Meegan here.

Mariyake was clearly enthusiastic about his new work. He himself suffers from acute syphilis. But he is being treated for it and said he will preach the value of such treatment to other young Masai. He said he knows that he can spread the new notions of hygiene and nutrition among his people more effectively than could any outsider. Hearing Mariyake talk like this, Meegan beamed.

The writer is working on a book on population and development to be published in spring. He wrote this article for the *International Herald Tribune*.

## Letter: Flight 7 as Seen, Barely, From Russia

From Scott K. Wilder in Lisses, France

**DURING** the commotion over RAL Flight 7, I happened to be traveling in the Soviet Union. I would like to describe what I went through in a struggle to obtain information.

On Sept. 1, the Russians shot down the airliner, but I first learned of it Sept. 5. During those four days I was in Yerevan, capital of the Armenian Republic, just 40 miles from the Turkish border. True, I speak neither Russian nor Armenian. But no one in my Intourist hotel, which housed English-speaking tourists and Soviet legation guides, mentioned the incident in my presence.

On the afternoon of Sept. 5, in Moscow, I overheard Radio Moscow while shopping in a hard-currency store. What drew my attention was the announcer's mention of a U.S. spy plane that he said had entered Soviet airspace. I knew that about superpowers play this sort of game; on Cape Cod, in Massachusetts, the public is well aware of the surprise visits that Aeroflot makes over Otis Air Force Base.

But the Russian announcer's

tone was striking. He compared the Reagan administration to Hitler's regime. He said the Reagan administration had committed a crime comparable to the Nazis' sacrifice of women and children in biological experiments.

I needed to know the meaning of those slanderous remarks. I called United Press International and was told that a South Korean passenger plane had been shot down, 269 persons were dead, Canada no longer accepted Aeroflot on its runways and there would be sanctions against the Soviet Union.

That was a lot to learn without warning. I called the press office at the U.S. Embassy and was invited over to see a tape of Secretary of State George Shultz and read a transcript of President Reagan's speech. So now I knew.

On Sept. 6, as far as I could tell, the Soviet people still did not know that the plane was Korean and that 269 persons were dead. Not until Sept. 9 did some of these details become public.

One night, I talked about it with a woman from Moscow; we argued

about whether it was a spy plane or a passenger plane. We argued until I showed her a transcript of Mr. Reagan's speech. It was the first time in her life she had read a document slandering her government.

Our debate then focused on the ethics and morality of humanity. She agreed that, although the aircraft probably did participate in some kind of military operation, there were other solutions.

"I feel bad," she said. "We made a mistake." There were many mistakes made during that week. The press had already discussed the first one; the Korean plane down. Another mistake was not admitting the truth to the Soviet people.

During the week of Sept. 1 to Sept. 8, there was no place in the world I'd learned have been than Russia. I rather first hand how difficult it was to obtain information. And I realize how many of my friends in the United States don't understand how lucky they are.

Other letters, Page 5.

**INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE**  
JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982  
KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER  
Co-Chairmen

LEE W. HUBNER, Publisher  
RENE BONDY, Executive Editor  
FRANCOIS DESMAISONS, Deputy Editor  
RICHARD H. MORGAN, Deputy Editor  
STEPHAN W. CONAWAY, Deputy Editor

Gen. Mgr. Asia: Alain Legendre, 24-34 Hennessey Rd., Hong Kong, Tel. 3-283618, Telex 61170.  
Managing Dir. U.K.: Robin MacKinnon, 63 Long Acre, London WC2E. Tel. 836-4802, Telex 262009.  
S.A. capital fee 1,200,000 F. RCS Nanterre B73201136. Circulation Partielle No. 34231.  
U.S. subscription: \$280 yearly. Second-class postage paid. Reg. Island City, N.Y. 11101.  
© 1983, International Herald Tribune. All rights reserved.

## EUROBONDS

By CARL GEWIRTZ

### Bankers Won't Say It, but Euphoria Is the Word for Last Week's Market

PARIS — Bankers were reluctant to utter the word euphoria to describe last week's bond market performance lest the mere articulation of the word suggest a return to the old days of the 1970s.

But after the late Friday report from the New York Federal Reserve of a \$3.1-billion drop in the U.S. money supply, much larger than the most optimistic forecast, there was no doubt that a bond market boom was under way. Overnight, money, quoted at 9 1/2 percent in New York before the Fed's report, tumbled after the news to 8 1/2 percent and bond prices, which rise as interest rates decline, soared.

The U.S. Treasury's ease in financing its \$14.25-billion package of notes and bonds at midweek signaled the changed attitude, and reports that higher-than-expected tax revenues and lower-than-expected government expenditures would result in a smaller-than-expected budget deficit added more buoyancy.

This led Henry Kaufman, the Salomon Brothers economist, to conclude that the government's fourth-quarter financing requirements are likely to total \$40 billion, as opposed to an official estimate of \$60 billion to \$65 billion in July and \$45 billion to \$50 billion earlier this month.

The changed atmosphere found immediate reflection in the new issue market, where 11 dollar Eurobonds valued at \$1.85 billion were launched. More are expected this week, including the long rumored \$75-million to \$100-million financing by Britain.

Some of last week's issues, most notably GMAC's \$100 million of seven-year notes, which were launched with very aggressive terms, were retrieved by the turn in sentiment. GMAC, bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent and offered at 99 1/4 to yield 11.43 percent, fell as low as 97 1/2 but by end-of-week was quoted at 98 1/4.

J.C. Penney sold \$100 million of seven-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent and a conversion package of warrants to buy common stock bearing a coupon of 10 1/2 percent. The warrants, offered at \$15 for each \$1,000 note, soared to \$25 and its 11 1/2 notes slipped to 98 1/4.

The Penney 11 1/2s would be called as early as possible if the warrants to 10 1/2s are fully exercised.

#### Pacific Gas Increases Offering

Pacific Gas & Electric increased its offering to \$75 million from the initial \$60 million as investors gobbled up its eight-year paper bearing a coupon of 12 percent.

Late Friday, BC Hydro entered the market with \$200 million of 10-year bonds, offered at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent, and the World Bank offered \$100 million of five-year notes at par bearing a coupon of 11 1/2 percent.

The real excitement of the week, however, was centered on the floating rate note market, a sector in which Credit Suisse First Boston, the Eurobond market's leading issuer, has long held a near monopoly.

Competing investment banks that have long tried to break that monopoly made their first major breakthrough last week, winning the mandates for Credit Suisse of France and Denmark. Intense bidding is still under way for a mandate to manage a \$100-million floater for Ireland.

"CSFB has done a fabulous job of marketing their ability to place floaters," said an admittedly envious competitor. "They've made big money out of the huge fees they've charged and we're out to debunk the myth that only CSFB can do the job."

Sources report that Bankers Trust, Chase Manhattan, Goldman Sachs, Lehman Brothers, Morgan Guaranty Trust and Salomon were bidding for the Danish mandate. The winner was Merrill Lynch, which refused to divulge the terms until Monday.

The \$500-million issue will have a nominal life of seven years, but investors will have the option of requesting redemption at par after five years. The margin is rumored to be a quarter point over the average of the

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 5)

## Bonn Aide Emerges as Cool Negotiator

### Stoltenberg Will Use Talents at IMF Meeting

By John Tagliabue  
New York Times Service

BONN — Last March, Europe's finance ministers were deadlocked in Brussels, trying to realign their currencies to avoid a potential trade collapse.

France had run up an \$11 billion trade deficit in 1982, and the new year had begun badly. As pressure mounted against the franc from the Deutsche mark, the credibility of France's Socialist government had eroded and Jacques Delors, the finance minister, was heard to mutter upon his arrival in Brussels something about the "arrogance of some Germans."

After three days of haggling, West Germany and four other countries agreed to realign their currencies upward; the French, in turn, agreed to a devaluation. And the exhausted ministers, in an unusual gesture, rose and applauded Gerhard Stoltenberg, the man who had calmly, deftly steered Europe away from a financial debacle.

Predictably, Mr. Stoltenberg, the German finance minister and chairman of the conference, harvested catcalls, too. At home, German industrialists were warning that a stronger mark would raise the price of their products, jeopardizing a revival of export trade. Others accused Mr. Stoltenberg, a conservative Christian Democrat who had become finance minister only five months earlier after the fall of Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government, of aping his Social Democratic predecessors' policies.

Mr. Stoltenberg responded coolly at a news conference that both the French and the Germans "gave up a piece of their starting positions."

But it soon became evident that the self-effacing German minister had extracted a remarkable price from France. Three days later, President Francois Mitterrand of France announced an austerity program de-



Gerhard Stoltenberg, the finance minister of West Germany, right, and Jacques Delors, the finance minister of France, meeting in Brussels in July.

signed ultimately to align that nation's economic performance with Germany's.

The news conference underestimates the display of self-control was typical of Mr. Stoltenberg, the chief financial aide of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

"He's very cool, very disciplined, well-behaved, restrained to the point of monotony," a former aide in Kiel said. "He's like a Gregorian chant."

Though some may prefer a livelier spirit, Mr. Stoltenberg, who will be 55 years old on Thursday, is expected to use his talents as a negotiator this week when the International Monetary Fund meets in Washington and attempts to iron out differences between the United States and its allies in Europe and Japan. Those differences arise mainly from

an additional \$8.4 billion for the fund that the United States government so far has been unable to pledge.

"I'm gravely concerned that a serious problem has become a football of the political parties," Mr. Stoltenberg said a few days before departing for Washington. "In view of the United States' worldwide political responsibilities, it's disturbing that Congress finds it so hard."

As the nation with the world's largest currency reserves and second only to the United States in net contributions to major international financial institutions, Germany is playing a key role in the world's continuing efforts to resolve the financial crisis that arose out of the payments problems of countries in

(Continued on Page 9, Col. 1)

## Brazil Threatens Debt Slowdown Over Price Issue

The Associated Press

LONDON — Brazil may cut its levels of debt repayments as a last resort if denied increases in coffee and sugar prices, according to the minister of industry and commerce, Camilo Penna.

Brazil owes international banks an estimated \$90 billion and, with Argentina and Mexico, faces bankruptcy if banks withdraw further support or call in their loans.

Mr. Penna, speaking to journalists on Friday at the International Coffee and Sugar talks in London, said that Brazil may have over-borrowed in the past, but stressed that creditor nations had also been irresponsible in giving out too many loans.

The Brazilian government published a letter on Thursday to the International Monetary Fund promising to pay foreign debt arrears of about \$3 billion and set tough new economic targets in order to secure further loan financing blocked since May.

Mr. Penna claimed that the idea that developing countries can resolve their debt problems by a general growth in world trade is "only rhetoric so far."

Coffee producers such as Brazil, where coffee accounts for about 10 percent of the country's exports, have asked the International Coffee Organization for a five-cent apportionment increase in prices to balance a fall in the dollar's purchasing power.

On sugar, Mr. Penna said Brazil

### The Lions' Share Of Debt Burden

United Press International

BRASILIA — Lions at the Brasilia zoo will get vasectomies so that zookeepers, squeezed by Brazil's economic crisis, will have fewer mouths to feed, according to a biologist.

"The lions have been procreating too rapidly, superpopulating the zoo," the biologist, Raimundo Lima said Friday.

He said he has advised other zoos to perform vasectomies on their lions, who eat meat at the rate of \$10 a day.

wanted the International Sugar Organization to raise prices from the present mark of 14 cents a pound because it costs his country 16 cents to produce one pound.

Brazil's sugar exports last year were valued at \$900 million.

Consumer countries were considering possible increases but overall felt prices should be lowered, said Mr. Penna, who leads the Brazilian delegations to both sets of talks.

#### Loan Agreement Seen

Brazil expects to reach agreement with its commercial bank lenders this week on exactly how much it will need in new funds for the rest of 1983 and 1984, Finance Minister Ernane Galvès said Friday, according to a Reuters report from New York.

Speaking after two days of meetings with Brazil's bank advisory committee, Mr. Galvès said that the total is likely to be about \$11 billion, or \$9 billion if debts to be rescheduled by the Club of Paris, which is made up of representatives of industrialized nations who renegotiate government-to-government loans, are excluded.

He said he will discuss how to finance this funding gap when he meets bankers and officials from Western governments and the International Monetary Fund at the IMF annual meeting starting Monday in Washington.

He said he was confident that commercial banks would agree to provide Brazil with new money even though their non-performing loans to the country have mounted and could hurt their earnings.

## M-1 Fall Ended a Week Marked by Strength in the Markets

By Robert A. Bennett  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Within minutes of the Federal Reserve System report late Friday that the basic measure of the money supply had dropped an unexpectedly large \$3.1 billion, bond prices rose and yields on short-term government securities fell. This came at the end of a week marked by general strength in the financial markets, despite huge borrowings by the federal government.

Most participants in the market had expected a decline in the money supply of about \$500 million for the week that ended Sept. 14, and some had predicted an increase as large as \$2.5 billion.

"I'm shocked," said Lawrence Chimera, chairman of Chase Econometrics. "Obviously, this is

bullish. I thought all along that the Federal Reserve would ease its policy and that interest rates would drop, and now I'm sure of it."

In formulating and carrying out monetary policy, the Fed watches

#### U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

the growth of the money supply. If the growth rate is within the Fed's targets, the central bank, which also considers general economic conditions, can be more generous in supplying money to the economy. Such injections of funds often lead to lower interest rates.

The latest decline in the M-1 measure of the money supply, which consists of currency in circulation and all checking and similar accounts in banks and savings institutions, follows other larger-than-expected declines in recent

weeks. As a result of the M-1 decline, the aggregate average \$515.4 billion in the latest week — well within Fed targets.

M-1 now is \$5.3 billion below the Fed's "interim" target for the third quarter, which aims for a growth rate of 7 percent, and \$4.9 billion below the upper limit of the annual target of 5 percent to 9 percent growth, according to Maria F. Ramirez, senior money market economist of Merrill Lynch Economics.

Despite the latest drop in M-1 and the continued improvement in the bond market, the debate among economists over whether the Fed has eased its monetary policy continues. Those who believe the Fed has not eased its credit reins cited the extraordinarily high level of bank borrowings from the Fed. This often indicates that the central

bank is stingy in supplying funds to the market. Last week, net borrowed reserves soared to \$1.158 billion, compared with an average of \$186 million over the previous four weeks.

Citing that level, Philip Braverman, chief economist of Briggs Schaeffle & Co., argued that those who contend that the Fed has eased up "have lost the smoking gun. All they now have is circumstantial evidence."

But Mrs. Ramirez and Cengiz Israli, vice president of Morgan Guaranty Trust Co., said the high level of net borrowed reserves was merely an aberration, probably caused by the unusually high level of Treasury deposits at the Fed. Such deposits are not included in the money supply and are not available to the banking system.

Following the Fed's announcement, the price of the government's bellwether 30-year 12-percent bond rose to 104 27/32 from 104 and 5/32. As a result, the yield dropped to 11.41 percent from 11.49 percent. A week earlier, the price of the bellwether bond was 102 and 3/32 for a yield of 11.73 percent.

#### U.S. Consumer Rates For Week Ended Sept. 23

Passbook Savings	5.50 %
6-Month Savings Certificates	9.53 %
Tax-Exempt Bonds	
Danaher's 7-Day Average	9.42 %
Money Market Funds	
Danaher's 7-Day Average	8.78 %
Bank Money Market Accounts	
Bank Rate Monitor Index	8.64 %
Home Mortgages	
FHLB average	12.25 %

## Brinksmanship on Eve of IMF Gathering

By Carl Gewirtz  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The yearlong international effort to find a unified solution to the Third World's debt problems disintegrated into a dangerous game of financial brinksmanship last week.

The Reagan administration has so far failed to secure congressional approval for an increase in the U.S. contribution to the International Monetary Fund, which Washington accepted in principle last January. As a result, European central banks are refusing to consider providing part of a \$6-billion package in emergency funds the IMF is seeking. And the IMF has stopped accepting loan applications until it has adequate funds to meet new undertakings.

Thus, in bleak contrast to the single-minded drive to reassure financial markets, commercial banks and the overindebted developing countries that characterized last year's annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, this year's meeting opens with the IMF and its leading sponsors in total disarray.

The Europeans are withholding approval of the emergency loan thinking this will pressure Congress to approve the U.S. quota increase, and the IMF is halting new loans thinking this will pressure all its leading contributors to cough up the necessary funds. Also at issue is whether the quota increase should alter the amount of money borrowers can seek from the IMF.

The Reagan administration

wants to keep the level of access unchanged while many of its European partners would like to see an effective 15- to 25-percent increase in the amount of money countries can borrow.

What affect these disputes will have on commercial lenders remains to be seen.

#### SYNDICATED LOANS

Commercial banks typically flock to the IMF-World Bank meeting and this year were looking for new inspiration to continue financing Third World debtors. The level of commercial lending so far this year is well short of the informal 7-percent growth target the IMF had set, and some new impetus is needed if the banks are to become more active.

In the run-up to the annual meeting, bankers said they were appalled at the possibility that the United States might not ratify the quota increase and were dismayed by developments since last autumn. U.S. interest rates have risen almost two percentage points from February's low and the dollar's value has continued to soar, exacerbating the Third World's debt problem.

On the other hand, putting the best possible face on a bad situation, some observers see the discord between the official institutions as a sign that they are more relaxed and confident about their ability to cope with the debt problem than they were when it struck a year ago. A business recovery relatively free of inflation has begun in several industrialized countries, allowing

greater possibilities for Third World debtors to increase exports and earn the foreign exchange needed to service their debt. But that, if it comes about, will take time, and meanwhile there remain pressing needs for cash assistance.

Apart from the drama about the availability of official financing, a major concern of commercial bankers in Washington this week is Brazil's request for an additional \$9.2 billion of new money to cover its needs through 1984.

The request is meeting stiff opposition, with many European bankers insisting that new loans are not possible without some kind of official guarantee — from their home governments or the IMF.

The situation is serious enough for Jacques de Larosiere, the IMF's managing director, to have summoned the chairmen of the leading commercial banks to meet with him Monday to discuss Brazil's request. U.S. Treasury officials are also expected to attend the meeting. Brazil says it needs \$3.5 billion just to cover the rest of this year.

Meanwhile, only one major syndicated loan was launched last week — \$500 million for the Korean Development Bank. This will be

divided into a \$300-million loan tied to the London interbank offered rate with interest set at 3/4 point over Libor for the first six years and 3/4 point over for the final two years. The remaining \$200 million will carry interest set at 20 basis points over the U.S. prime rate or 135 basis points over the adjusted rate on 90-day certificates of deposit.

The Industrial Development Bank of India is preparing to raise \$30 million in a tax-spared loan with banks in Britain. Interest on the eight-year loan is expected to be set at 3/4 point over Libor. The tax saving for the lenders accounts for the optically low margin. However, other tax-spared loans have carried much lower margins.

Greece's Public Power Corp. expects to tap the market without having to offer lenders pricing over prime as only \$100 million will be in dollars — possibly a floating rate note — and the remaining \$150 million equivalent funded in sterling, yen, Canadian dollars and European currency units.

Morocco is asking banks to roll over \$750 million in short-term loans and to reschedule \$2.1 billion of medium-term debt.

## Regan Reveals U.S. Proposals For Cutting IMF Loan Access

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Treasury Secretary Donald T. Regan has proposed a substantial reduction, over four years, of the percentage ceilings that determine how much countries may borrow from the International Monetary Fund.

Mr. Regan disclosed in a news briefing Friday the figures that the United States was to propose to other nations Sunday in a closed meeting before the joint annual meeting of the World Bank and IMF, which starts Monday.

The IMF finances itself from a permanent pool of quotas — financial pledges from its members against which it can draw. These now total about \$66 billion. Member nations now may borrow up to 150 percent of their quotas in any one year. For a three-year loan they may borrow up to 450 percent, provided their cumulative total, including past outstanding loans, does not exceed 600 percent. These are called access ceilings.

The Reagan administration says

the enlarged access program, designed to meet acute need during the recent international debt troubles, was always intended to be temporary. The administration proposes scaling the access figures down starting in January, when general increases in IMF quotas will take effect if Congress approves the U.S. share of the increases.

Mr. Regan also said Friday that the world economy faced a "very precarious" future because the IMF was having trouble getting support, but that Congress would probably agree to an \$8.4-billion increase in the U.S. quota, which is now \$16 billion.

In 1984, under the U.S. plan, countries could borrow 102 percent of their quotas in one year, 305 percent for three-year loans, with a cumulative total of 407 percent. By 1987, the ceilings would be reduced to 55 percent in one year, 165 percent for a three-year loan and a cumulative total of 165 percent.

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Sept. 23, excluding bank service charges

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	DK	N
Amsterdam	2.37	4.44	11.10	24.95	0.184	—	5.53	12.97	31.86
Brussels (a)	23.75	80.65	20.73	4.67	2.39	18.78	—	24.95	5.62
Frankfurt	24.85	3.98	—	2.64	1.62	18.78	—	24.95	5.62
London (b)	1.84	—	—	12.03	0.412	4.83	—	12.42	27.32
NY (b)	1.41	—	—	12.03	0.412	4.83	—	12.42	27.32
Paris	6.66	12.08	20.24	—	—	4.99	—	27.44	—
Zurich	2.157	—	—	8.91	26.75	—	—	37.32	—
1 USD	0.825	0.604	0.633	1.484	1.732	2.505	45.84	1.29	0.19
1 DM	1.252	0.201	—	0.412	1.484	1.732	2.505	45.84	1.29

#### Dollar Values

	\$	£	DM	FF	Y	Sc	S	DK	N
US\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
US\$	1.00	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

(a) Commercial bank rates; (b) Approximate rates to buy one pound (£) Units of 100 (d) Units of 1,000 (e) Approximate rates; (f) Not available.

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.



## Titon Cement Company S.A.

US\$ 11,000,000  
Medium-Term Loan

Managed by  
Crédit Commercial de France

Provided by  
Christiania Bank Luxembourg S.A.  
Credit Commercial de France (Securities) Limited  
Banque Nationale de Paris PLC  
International Westminster Bank PLC  
Privatbanken Limited

Agent  
Crédit Commercial de France



June 1983

# International Bond Prices - Week of Sept. 22

Provided by White Weld Securities, London, Tel: 623-1277; a Division of Financière Crédit Suisse-First Boston  
Prices may vary according to market conditions and other factors

## RECENT ISSUES

Ant. Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00

## STRAIGHT BONDS

All Currencies Except DM

Ant. Security	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price	Yield	Price
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00

100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00

100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00
100% Secured	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00	10.00	100.00

These securities having been placed privately outside Canada and the United States of America, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.  
These securities have not been registered in the U.S.A. Any offer of sale of these securities in the U.S.A. or to any national or resident thereof may not be made as a part of the distribution of these securities and might constitute a violation of U.S. law if made prior to May 30, 1984.

## U.S. \$20,000,000 NI-CAL FINANCE N.V.

9 per cent Convertible Redeemable Debentures  
Due August 15, 1988  
With Share Purchase Warrants

Convertible at U.S. \$9.32 per share, subject to adjustment into Common Shares of and guaranteed as to payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest by NI-CAL Developments Ltd.  
The share purchase warrants are exercisable for 15 shares at U.S. 10.38 - per share - from August 15, 1983 to June 15, 1986; for 15 shares at U.S. 10.73 - per share - from August 15, 1983 to June 15, 1987; and for 20 shares at U.S. \$11.12 - per share - from August 15, 1983 to June 15, 1988.

Enro Canadian Securities International Limited Bank of America International Limited  
Finacor S.A.

August, 1983

WestLB  
Eurobonds · DM Bonds · Schuldscheine  
for dealing prices call

Düsseldorf  
Westdeutsche Landesbank, Head Office, P.O. Box 1128, 4000 Düsseldorf  
Telefon 9581 551/551 552  
London  
Westdeutsche Landesbank, 41, Moorgate, London EC2R 6AE/UK  
Telephone 638 6941 - Telex 557 384  
Luxembourg  
WestLB International S.A. 32-34, boulevard Grande-Duchesse Charlotte,  
Luxembourg, Telephone 44 74 11 - Telex 2931  
Hong Kong  
WestLB Asia Limited, 36th Floor, 12 Harbour Road, Hong Kong  
Telephone 5-8420 288 - Telex 75142 HX

Marketmakers in Deutschmark Bonds WestLB  
Westdeutsche Landesbank

## NEW EUROBOND ISSUES

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Maturity	Coupon %	Price	Yield At Offer	Terms
EdF	200	1993	8%	99 1/2	8.45	First callable at 101 1/2 in 1990.
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bk	100	1988	8 1/4	100	8 1/4	Noncallable.
Woolworth (Australia)	25	1988	14 1/4	100	14 1/4	Noncallable.

## Minister to Use Negotiating Skills at IMF Meeting

(Continued from Page 7)

Latin America, Eastern Europe and elsewhere.

Mr. Stoltenberg's role in those efforts surfaced last December, when he was host of the meeting near Frankfurt at which the groundwork was laid to increase the fund's resources by \$42 billion.

His influence domestically is also being increasingly recognized. He is the chief architect of financial policy for Mr. Kohl, who was swept into office last March on a promise to revive Germany's ailing economy and create jobs for some of the nation's 2.2 million unemployed but professes little flair for economics.

With Economics Minister Otto

Lambedorff lamed by the weakness of his tiny Free Democratic party and the threat of indictment by public prosecutors looking into charges that he pocketed bribes from German corporations, much of the burden for the economic

inroad has fallen squarely on Mr. Stoltenberg's shoulders.

The development is perhaps fortunate. Talking to a guest shortly after he stepped down, Mr. Schmidt acknowledged that, had the choice been his, he would have preferred Mr. Stoltenberg as his successor. Mr. Stoltenberg had often been mentioned as a possible alternative to Mr. Kohl.

Mr. Kohl and Mr. Stoltenberg are both seasoned veterans of domestic political battles. But that is about where the comparison ends. Unlike Mr. Kohl, who takes pride in a measured pace and consumes most information in the form of reports by aides, Mr. Stoltenberg is described as a driven worker and voracious reader who devours facts and figures at an extraordinary rate.

"He cannot sit around like Kohl and shoot the breeze," a Christian Democratic official and former aide recalled. "At the airport, he'll

snatch a handful of newspapers, Time and Newsweek, maybe a mystery novel too, and devour it all on the plane."

Mr. Stoltenberg has been described as a pragmatist, a man "not brilliant, but very knowledgeable." Dividing his efforts in the early years between politics and academia, he graduated from the University of Kiel in 1954 with a doctorate in history.

The Christian Democratic party tapped him in 1955 to head its youth organization, bringing him into contact with the party's top leaders, including Chancellor Konrad Adenauer. In 1957 he was elected to the Bundestag, where his service on various budget committees, aided by his background in political science and history, helped develop his economic bent. In October 1966, Chancellor Ludwig Erhard, Mr. Adenauer's successor, called him into his cabinet as minister for science and technology.

In 1971, with the Christian Democrats out of power in Bonn, Mr. Stoltenberg was elected prime minister of his home state of Schleswig-Holstein, a depressed northern coastal region. Despite a rise in unemployment from 1.5 percent when he took over to more than 9 percent when he left, Mr. Stoltenberg was popular with the conservative people of the state, who re-elected him in 1975 and 1979.

By that time, he had developed his economic credo, which Mr. Stoltenberg says involves a "social market economy."

"That's a combination of neo-liberal economic tenets," he said, like those of Austria's Friedrich Hayek or Germany's Ludwig Erhard, "and Christian social traditions developed by the Protestant and Catholic churches." He added: "That means competition, but under clear rules of the game. A free market, but social balance."

## Euphoria Is the Word for Bond Market Last Week

(Continued from Page 7)

bid-offered interbank rate (the equivalent of 1/4 point over the offered rate, which is the standard base rate for floaters).

The most intense part of the bidding was over front-end fees. It is here, competitors say, that CSFB has pocketed huge profits with charges of 1 1/2 percent, or 150 basis points. Merrill is said to have won the Danish business with a front-end fee of about 90 basis points.

The cost to Denmark to borrow for five years, it is said, totals 41.2 basis points over Libor for five years. If investors hold the notes for seven years, the amortization of the front end fees for two additional years would lower the cost of funds to Denmark to 38 basis points.

These are terms that cannot currently be matched in the syndicated loan market and in fact Denmark has announced that the proceeds will be used to repay existing (read that as more expensive) debt. So far this year, Denmark has raised \$1.6 billion in the syndicated loan market, making it the fourth largest West European borrower after Sweden, Spain and Italy.

There was almost as intense bidding for Credit Foncier's \$500 million floater, which was won by Deutsche Bank, Banque Nationale de Paris and Merrill Lynch. The decision of Deutsche Bank to go after this business caused some chuckles as the bank for a long time refused to participate in this sector, arguing that the formula was dangerous for issuers, making interest costs uncertain, and fed inflationary expectations of investors. This is Deutsche's second lead position in a floater, although it has recently participated in a number of issues as co-manager.

The selection of Deutsche and Merrill was viewed in some banks as a desire by the French to have the imprimatur of West German and U.S. banks.

While the front-end commission of 105 basis points charged to Credit Foncier looks cheap compared to that charged by CSFB, it will look large compared to that paid by Denmark. Its total cost is said to run to around 97 basis points, but seven of those basis points go to the consortium of Danish banks whose inclusion in the deal is mandatory. Thus, Denmark is paying around 90 basis points to the international banking community to market the paper.

Assuming a Danish charge of 90 basis points, the difference means the managers of Credit Foncier will earn \$750,000 more than those managing Denmark. Incidentally, nine of the assumed 15 basis-point difference paid by Credit Foncier will be divided by the three lead managers as their praeceptum.

In addition, using the average of the bid-offered Libor rate means Denmark's annual interest costs will be an estimated \$312,500 per

year cheaper than Credit Foncier's.

Bankers say the tumult over front-end commissions is based on the fact that floaters are essentially money-market instruments and trade in huge volume. As a result, quotes between bid and offered prices tend to be very narrow five-to-ten basis points, compared to 50 on the bid-offered quotes for bonds. The volume of business in floaters enables traders to earn a profit even though the margin is so much smaller than in bonds.

In addition, the risk to traders in holding floaters is minimal. For openers, there is considerable profit to be earned from the fact that the cost of money to a bank financing an inventory in floaters is cheaper than the interest earned on the floater.

And the fact that the coupon is reset every three or, more usually, six months, virtually eliminates the risk of a capital loss that traders run when they hold fixed-rate bonds in inventory. Also, experience shows that five-year floaters bearing a coupon set at a quarter point over the interbank rate will be gobbled up by institutional investors at a discount of 70 to 75 basis points (\$9.25-\$9.30) from the official par offering price.

The size of that discount depends on the quality of the issuer, but for respected sovereign credits like France or Denmark, it is no more than that (resulting in a return to the investor of 40 basis points over Libor, assuming a five-year maturity). Thus, any commission in excess of 75 basis points is viewed as assuring a profit.

By contrast, Credit Foncier's higher front-end fee results in a five-year cost of money of 53 basis points. If the notes are held to seven years, investors earn a quarter-point fidelity payment, resulting in a seven-year cost of funds of 50 basis points over Libor. Investors holding to 10-year maturity get a fidelity payment of 0.3 percent, which ends up costing Credit Foncier 47 basis points over Libor for 10 years.

In the convertible market, Comsat offered \$100 million of 15-year bonds, of which 80 percent was reported to have been preplaced. Coupon, indicated at 7 1/4 percent, and conversion premium, in the area of 13 percent to 18 percent, will be set on Tuesday.

International Herald Tribune

This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

Società per Azioni  
Finanziaria Industriale Manifatturiera

ECU 20,000,000  
Multicurrency Loan Facility

Arranged by  
Crédit Commercial de France

Funds provided by  
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro (Paris Branch)

In association with  
Arab Banking Corporation (ABC)  
Banca di Milano S.A.  
Crédit Commercial de France  
International Commercial Bank PLC  
Kredit-Franz Bank  
Banque Paribas et Commerciale de Paris

Agent  
Crédit Commercial de France



August 1983

INDOSUEZ ASIA  
(SINGAPORE) LIMITED

MARKET-MAKERS AND TRADERS OF  
EURO-SECURITIES IN THE ASIA-PACIFIC REGION

New Issue Syndication

NICHOLAS ANDERSON

New Issue Placement

WILLIAM K.K. WONG  
THAM CHEE LIN

Euro-Securities Dealers

JOSEPH CHEN (Chief Dealer)  
JOHN YEO  
STEPHANE ZARIFI  
REGINA CHUA

Dealers' Numbers

telephone: 225 1866  
224 1533  
telex: 28371 ISA RS  
Reuters Screen: INSS

Banque Indosuez Asia-Australasia offices in  
AUCKLAND, BANGKOK, BOMBAY, COLOMBO, Dacca, HONG KONG,  
JAKARTA, KARACHI, KUALA LUMPUR, MACAU, MANILA, MELBOURNE, OSAKA,  
PEKING, PORT MORESBY, SEOUL, SHENZHEN, SINGAPORE, SYDNEY, TAIPEI, TOKYO, WELLINGTON

All of these Securities have been sold. This announcement appears as a matter of record only.

U.S. \$100,000,000

The Nippon Credit Bank (Curaçao) Finance, N.V.

12% Guaranteed Notes Due 1990

Payment of principal and interest unconditionally guaranteed by

The Nippon Credit Bank, Ltd.

(Kabushiki Kaisha Nippon Saiken Shinyo Ginko)

MORGAN STANLEY INTERNATIONAL

NIPPON CREDIT INTERNATIONAL (HK) LTD.

ALGEMENE BANK NEDERLAND N.V.

BANK OF AMERICA INTERNATIONAL

BANK BRUSSEL LAMBERT N.V.

BANKERS TRUST INTERNATIONAL

BANQUE INDOSUEZ

CHASE MANHATTAN CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP

CITICORP CAPITAL MARKETS GROUP

COUNTY BANK

DRESDNER BANK

KIDDER, PEABODY INTERNATIONAL

KLEINWORT, BENSON

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER

THE NIKKO SECURITIES CO. (ASIA) LTD.

NOMURA INTERNATIONAL (HONG KONG)

SALOMON BROTHERS INTERNATIONAL

J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO.

SOCIETE GENERALE DE BANQUE S.A.

SWISS BANK CORPORATION INTERNATIONAL

S. G. WARBURG & CO. LTD.

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

September 20, 1983

Airt. Security		% Mat	Prices Mt	Life Carr	Ytd
(Continued from Page 8)					
on 100	Telephoto Security	11	71	60	1.32
<b>CANADA</b>					
on 200	Canada	89	70	100	2.18
on 100	Canada	79	70	100	1.85
on 100	Air Canada	74	71	100	1.70
on 100	Proton Int'l Bv	74	70	100	1.70
on 100	Canadian Imperial Bk	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Nova Scotia	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Toronto	73	70	100	1.70
on 100	Bank of Montreal	73	70	100	1.70

[illegible]

dm 100	Council Of Europe	6/4 '97 Nov	79/1	7.83	2.80	A.C.
dm 180	Council Of Europe	6/4 '98 May	99/1	7.38	1.04	A.C.
dm 60	Council Of Europe	7 '98 Jul	99/1	7.83	0.82	F.I.R.
dm 120	Council Of Europe	7 '98 Jul	10/1	7.83	0.82	F.I.R.
dm 120	Council Of Europe	7 '98 Jul	10/1	7.83	0.82	F.I.R.
dm 180	Council Of Europe	7/4 '98 Nov	99/1	7.32	1.71	A.C.
dm 120	Council Of Europe	7/4 '98 Oct	97	7.92	1.34	A.C.
dm 120	Council Of Europe	7/4 '98 Oct	97	7.92	1.34	A.C.
dm 120	Council Of Europe	7/4 '98 Oct	10/1	7.92	1.34	A.C.
dm 100	Council Of Europe	1/94 '11 Oct	10/1	8.84	1.43	A.C.
dm 120	Council Of Europe	10 '92 Feb	10/1	8.88	1.65	F.I.R.
dm 180	Council Of Europe	9/4 '92 Jun	10/1	8.45	1.88	A.C.
dm 120	Council Of Europe	9/94 '10 Nov	10/1	8.45	1.88	A.C.
dm 160	Council Of Europe	7/10 '95 Feb	97	1.34	0.12	F.I.R.
dm 180	Council Of Europe	5/98 '93 Jul	10/1	8.26	1.34	A.C.
dm 120	Ecs Euro Coal & Steel	10/93 '95 Aug	10/1	1.40	0.20	F.I.R.

[illegible]

The directors announce that the unaudited net profit attributable to BZ shareholders before extraordinary items for the first six months of 1983 was £84.5 million. The improvement of £55.6 million in net attributable profit over the first half of 1982 was due to increased volumes and higher prices. Effective cost cutting measures assisted the CRA group to return to profitability following the losses incurred in 1982.

These results represent a further advance on the already improving performance achieved in the second half of 1982 but the rate of return on total funds employed is still below the level that can be considered as satisfactory.

An interim ordinary dividend of 6.0p per share has been declared for 1983 (1982 - 5.5p per share).

The gradual recovery in the Western economies continued through the first half of 1983, although it was uneven and to all areas of activity. The Group's operations benefited from the improved economic climate and higher prices were experienced for most metals. The advance in metal prices was uneven, however, with gold reflecting a similar level of improvement; aluminium prices were also significantly higher. Silver was some 70 per cent higher, but lead did not respond to the recovery in prices realised by AM&S were marginally higher due to the weakening of the Australian dollar.

The US dollar has risen in value against most of the major currencies since the first half of last year, the main exceptions as far

The CRA group contributed £23.5 million to RTZ's net attributable profit, mainly due to increased profit from Bougainville Copper and from Hamersley Iron. AM&S improved its performance and achieved a small profit.

RTZ Borax increased its net profit for the half year to £26.7 million, due both to tight control on costs and the beneficial effect of the lower sterling on translation of the US results. The chemical operations also achieved better results with the improvement in economic climate.

There was an increase of 75 per cent in the net contribution from RTZ Industries whose after tax profit for the period amounted to £17.0 million. The UK activities performed well, particularly those involved in the home improvement market, and there was a profit recovery by Ingal in North America.

The contribution from Rio Algom increased to £3.9 million due mainly to higher copper earnings at Lornex, partly offset by an increased loss on steel.

Palabora's results improved with an increase in sales volume and higher copper prices and its net contribution was £4.4 million.

Rössing Uranium's net profit was below the level of a year ago, primarily as a consequence of lower average contract prices for uranium concentrate in the period and an increased charge for tax, partly offset by a favourable exchange rate movement. Its

(£ millions)	F
<b>Group sales revenue</b>	
<b>Group profit before tax</b>	
<b>Net profit attributable to outside shareholders</b>	
<b>Net profit attributable to RTZ shareholders</b>	
<b>Earnings per ordinary share</b>	
<b>Dividends per 25p ordinary share</b>	
<b>Note:</b> The results shown for the year 1982 have received an unqualified auditors report and have	

Cement prices have remained virtually unchanged since the start of 1982 and, with little overall improvement in demand, profit from RTZ Cement has been adversely affected with the contribution to RTZ being reduced to £8.0 million.

The RTZ Bristol group, which now includes RTZ's one-third interest in Anglesey Aluminium, increased its contribution to RTZ's results to £13.1 million compared with a loss of £2.9 million in 1982 after adjustment for corporate changes. The improvement was primarily due to the more buoyant market for aluminium; this resulted in a substantial increase in prices and enabled a reduction to be made in the stocks of metal which had accumulated at the end of 1982. Anglesey Aluminium made a profit in the first half of 1983 as a consequence of the improvement in prices for copper and gold and the devaluation of the peseta.

There is a reasonable prospect that the improved level of economic activity seen in the first half of 1983 will be sustained throughout the remainder of the year and that demand for the Group's products will continue at around current volumes. The outlook for net attributable profit for the year as a whole is therefore moderately encouraging but results will remain sensitive to changes in metal prices and exchange rates.

*Printed copies of the full report are available on request from the Secretary: 6 St. James's Square, London SW1Y 4LD.*

(£ millions)	First half 1983	First half 1982	Year 1982
<b>Group sales revenue</b>	<b>2,255.6</b>	<b>1,678.4</b>	<b>3,680.4</b>
<b>Group profit before tax</b>	<b>285.9</b>	<b>100.4</b>	<b>341.0</b>
<b>Net profit attributable to outside shareholders</b>	<b>65.4</b>	<b>14.0</b>	<b>69.6</b>
<b>Net profit attributable to RTZ shareholders</b>	<b>£84.5m</b>	<b>£28.9m</b>	<b>£103.5m</b>
<b>Earnings per ordinary share</b>	<b>30.91p</b>	<b>10.88p</b>	<b>38.44p</b>
<b>Dividends per 25p ordinary share</b>	<b>6.00p</b>	<b>5.50p</b>	<b>16.00p</b>

**Note:** The results shown for the year 1982 have been extracted from the full accounts which received an unqualified auditors report and have been filed with the Registrar of Companies.

**The Rio Tinto-Zinc Corporation PLC**

[illegible][illegible]

**On convertibles having a conversion premium  
of less than 10%.**

\$1	South Coast Ind 35.8	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$2	Southwest Ind 36.9	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$3	Coors Ind 1.0	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$4	Coors Ind 1.0	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$5	Coors Ind 1.0	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$6	Trans Western Ind 1.0	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$7	Shelver Ind 7.0	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$8	Shelver Ind 7.0	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$9	Shelver Ind 7.0	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$10	Int Owens Pl 23.1	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$11	Int Owens Pl 23.1	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$12	Int Owens Pl 23.1	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$13	Seminole Nat Ind 1.0	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$14	Seminole Nat Ind 1.0	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$15	Seminole Nat Ind 1.0	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$16	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$17	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$18	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$19	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$20	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$21	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$22	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$23	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$24	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$25	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$26	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$27	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$28	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$29	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$30	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$31	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$32	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$33	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$34	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0
\$35	Adco Ind 3.6	12/9	7/1	Aug	1979	1	Asset	majority	Y 232.31	2.32	3.0

**For the Week Ending Sept. 23, 1983**

[illegible]

# Internatio

## Over-the-Counter

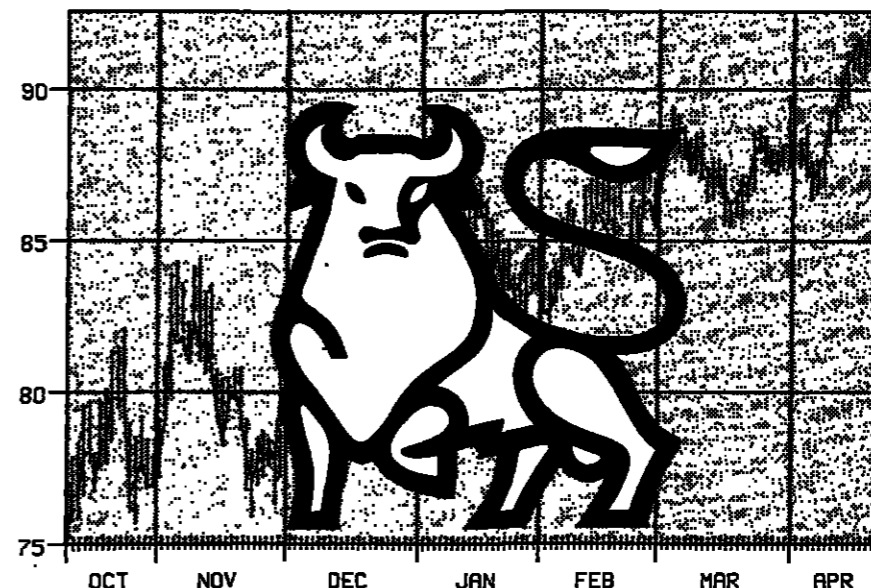
[illegible]


## Chicago Exchange Options

**For the Week Ending Sept. 23, 1983**

[illegible]

If you own or trade stocks,  
sooner or later you'll learn about  
Stock Index Futures.  
Better make it sooner.



 Today's stock market is the most volatile in history. The higher highs, lower lows and sudden reversals offer both risk and opportunity—risk to the investor with a portfolio to protect, and opportunity to the active trader.

Now traders and investors alike have a versatile new tool—stock index futures—that allows them to take advantage of movements of the broad market. For the first time, *you can translate market opinion into market action without having to select individual stocks.*

The first stock index futures were introduced in February 1982. Since then, they have become one of the most actively traded futures contracts in America. For futures, and stock and options traders, and for both individual and institutional investors, stock index futures are simply too important to ignore.

So here's a brief introduction: what they are, how to use them for profit or protection, and how Merrill Lynch can help you use them more effectively.

A futures contract is simply a standardized, exchange-traded contract to buy or sell a fixed amount of a specific asset, at a predetermined future date, for a currently determined price.

Stock index futures are a little different from other futures, in that there is no physical underlying asset. Traders simply participate in the overall performance of the stock market as measured by an index of stock prices.

The initial margin required—which is a good faith deposit rather than the traditional margin familiar to securities traders—is approximately 10% of the contract value.

generate substantial profits or losses from relatively small price changes, which can happen very quickly. Because of the risk, stock index futures are not suitable for everyone; you should be aware of—and be able to assume—the financial risks.

Stock index futures offer traders a solution to a frequent dilemma: that it's all too common to be right on the market and wrong on the stocks you pick.

Now you can participate in the direction of the broad market, without having to select a single stock. That means futures traders can trade the stock market with an instrument they understand. Stock and options traders can translate market opinions into action.

Investors can achieve some protection of their stocks against an overall market decline or attempt to increase the rate of return on their portfolios. For example, investors who are concerned about a possible near-term market decline can protect their portfolios without having to sell their stocks by selling stock index futures.

Investors anticipating an upturn but awaiting funds to buy stocks can participate in the movement by buying stock index futures. Similarly, investors who have not yet made their stock selections can still participate in an

expected market rally and attempt to increase the rate of return on their portfolio by buying stock index futures.

Although stock index futures are a relatively new instrument, Merrill Lynch has already developed considerable expertise that can help you use them to your advantage.

The Merrill Lynch *Stock Index Futures Research Report* provides both technical analysis from our Securities Research Division and recommended

trading strategies developed by our  
Futures Research Division.

Our market analysts and floor specialists in stock index futures keep Merrill Lynch Account Executives continually abreast of significant events with timely market updates throughout every trading day.

A Merrill Lynch Account Executive can show you how best to use stock index futures to your advantage. And our financial resources and years of service to our customers provide a reassuring background of strength and integrity.

*The Merrill Lynch Guide to Stock Index Futures* provides an excellent introduction to this exciting new market. The 32-page brochure includes a concise description of the mechanics of futures, the difference between stocks and stock index futures, the nature of stock index futures, and strategies for active traders and stock investors.

**Call 01-382-8792**

Mail to: Merrill Lynch International  
Attn: Mr. Anthony Childs  
27-28 Finsbury Square  
London EC2A 4AQ  
Telex 889974.

For a free copy of *The Merrill Lynch Guide to Stock Index Futures*, call the number above or mail the coupon today.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Business Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Merrill Lynch customers, please write name and office address of your Account Executive.

© Copyright 1983 Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.  
Published in U.S.A. All rights reserved.



*This announcement appears as a matter of record only.*



**International Bank for Reconstruction  
and Development**

**Dfls 100,000,000**

### Fixed Rate Term Loan

arranged by

# BANK MEES & HOPE NV



*September, 1983.*

**Call 01-382-8792.**

Mail to: Merrill Lynch International  
Attn: Mr. Anthony Childs  
27-28 Finsbury Square  
London EC2A 1AQ  
Tel: 090074

For a free copy of *The Merrill Lynch Guide to Stock Index Futures*, call the number above or mail the coupon today.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Business Phone \_\_\_\_\_ Home Phone \_\_\_\_\_

Merrill Lynch customers, please write name and office address of your Account Executive.

© Copyright 1983 Merrill Lynch & Co., Inc.  
Published in U.S.A. All rights reserved.



Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Includes various stocks like FITV, PIV, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Includes various stocks like GULF, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Includes various stocks like JLO, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Includes various stocks like PIV, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Includes various stocks like PIV, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Includes various stocks like PIV, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Includes various stocks like PIV, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Includes various stocks like PIV, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Includes various stocks like PIV, etc.

Table with 5 columns: Stock Name, Sales, High, Low, Last, Net Change. Includes various stocks like PIV, etc.

Gold Options (prices in \$/oz.) table with columns for price, bid, ask, and other details.

AMREX '84 American Resources Import/Export table with columns for company name, address, and contact information.

Over-the-Counter table with columns for stock name, sales, high, low, last, and net change.

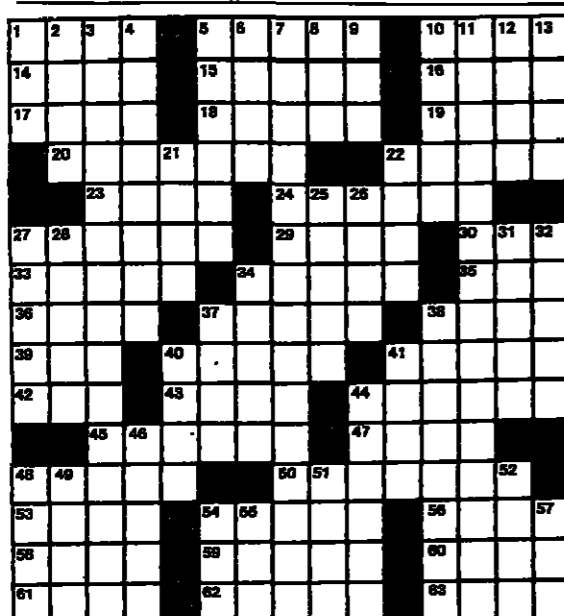
Mutual Funds table with columns for fund name, sales, high, low, last, and net change.

Consolidated Trading of NYSE Listings table with columns for stock name, sales, high, low, last, and net change.

Large vertical advertisement on the right side of the page, featuring various text and graphics.



## CROSSWORD



- ACROSS**
- 1 Basso Italo  
5 Composer Sir Edward  
10 Crooked  
14 Reputa  
15 Ostrich; fateful  
16 Part of R.S.V.P.  
17 Oklahoma port  
18 Rosenberg's "Ope"  
19 "Winnie—Pu"  
20 Corrida protagonist  
22 Cookie  
23 African river  
24 Open-courted  
27 Went by birchbark  
29 Malefic  
30 Burrows  
33 Oise feeder  
34 In the works  
35 Thread; Comb. form  
36 Oct. 15, in old Rome  
37 Singer Bobby; 1936-73  
38 Look longingly  
39 Johnny  
40 Did electrical work
- DOWN**
- 41 Intelligence  
42 Seraglio room  
43 "And giving... up the chimney..."  
44 Disabled  
45 Unclouded  
47 Olive for Olivia  
48 Eucharistic plate  
50 Prods the memory  
53 Salute  
54 "Katie Went to..."  
55 — off (sore)  
58 Dies  
59 C.P.A.'s  
60 Effluence  
61 Jangly  
62 Dogcatcher  
63 W.W.II vessels  
64 Colliery unit  
65 Bed of West  
66 Bach  
67 Ciceronian deliveries  
68 Star of "Can-Can"  
69 Famed French explorer  
70 Rhineland

© New York Times, edited by Eugene Maletsky.

## DENNIS THE MENACE



"MY HOME IS ALWAYS OPEN TO YOU... UNLESS THE DOOR IS CLOSED."

## JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

INSAB

KYDUS

NARXLY

PREDON

Answer here: "O O O O O O O O O O"

Friday's Jumble: DOILY GUIDE MINGLE SADIST

Answer: What the absent-minded hen did—MISLAIN AN EGG

(Answers tomorrow)

WHAT THE GARDENER SAID WHEN THE FLOWERS WOULDN'T GROW.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words, as suggested by the above cryptic.

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: DOILY GUIDE MINGLE SADIST

Answer: What the absent-minded hen did—MISLAIN AN EGG

(Answers tomorrow)

WHAT THE GARDENER SAID WHEN THE FLOWERS WOULDN'T GROW.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words, as suggested by the above cryptic.

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: DOILY GUIDE MINGLE SADIST

Answer: What the absent-minded hen did—MISLAIN AN EGG

(Answers tomorrow)

WHAT THE GARDENER SAID WHEN THE FLOWERS WOULDN'T GROW.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words, as suggested by the above cryptic.

(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: DOILY GUIDE MINGLE SADIST

Answer: What the absent-minded hen did—MISLAIN AN EGG

(Answers tomorrow)

WHAT THE GARDENER SAID WHEN THE FLOWERS WOULDN'T GROW.

Now arrange the circled letters to form the words, as suggested by the above cryptic.

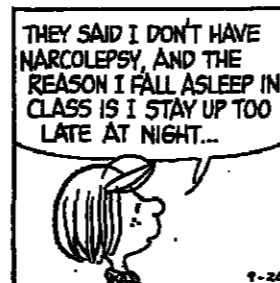
(Answers tomorrow)

Friday's Jumble: DOILY GUIDE MINGLE SADIST

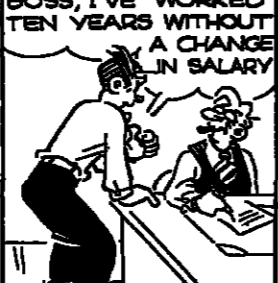
Answer: What the absent-minded hen did—MISLAIN AN EGG

(Answers tomorrow)

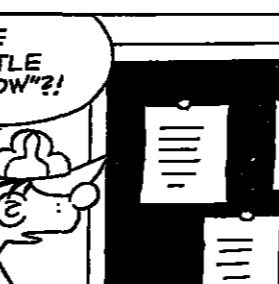
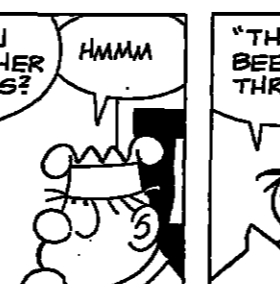
## PEANUTS



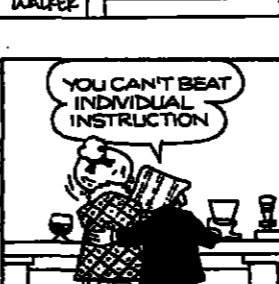
## BLONDIE



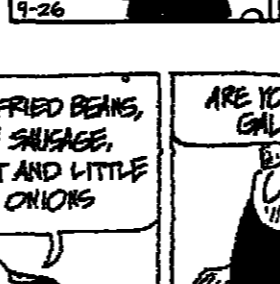
## BEETLE BAILEY



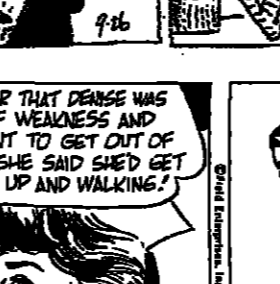
## ANDY CAPP



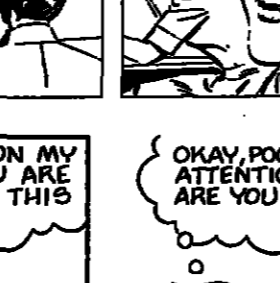
## WIZARD of ID



## REX MORGAN



## GARFIELD



## Transition

National Basketball Association

KANSAS CITY—Signed Dave Slatin, guard, to a two-year contract.

SAN DIEGO—Signed Dwight Anderson, Billy Altier and Larry Anderson guards.

SEATTLE—Signed Scottie McPhee, forward, to a three-year contract.

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

SAN FRANCISCO—Activated Bob Horn, linebacker, waived Darvis Stauffer, defensive lineman.

UNITED STATES FOOTBALL LEAGUE

SAN ANTONIO—Signed David Warshaw, quarterback, Mike Parks, running back, Rick Valerio, safety, Gary Williams, nose tackle, and Robb Caldwell, linebacker.

HOCKEY

NHL—Suspended Rick MacLehose, defenseman, of Montreal for the 1983-84 regular season because of a drug conviction.

HARTFORD—Signed Chris Kotsopoulos, defenseman, and Shonie Stouthan, right wing, returned from injury.

ST. LOUIS—Signed Perry Anderson, left wing, Alain Levesque, center, John Smyth and Marty Ruff, to Montreal of the CHL.

CFL Standings

Eastern Division

Toronto 3 0 3 29 22 14

Hamilton 4 0 0 26 21 6

Ottawa 2 0 0 27 24 6

Montreal 2 0 0 25 20 6

Western Division

British Columbia 7 3 0 314 212 14

Winnipeg 7 4 0 298 243 14

Calgary 6 4 0 282 256 12

Edmonton 6 4 0 299 212 12

Saskatchewan 3 8 0 254 410 6

Saskatchewan's Games

Calgary 49, Toronto 30

Winnipeg 50, Saskatchewan 19

DODGERS AGAIN SUSPEND HOWE

After He Misses Team Flight

United Press International

LOS ANGELES—Steve Howe, a Los Angeles Dodgers relief pitcher, has been suspended indefinitely because he failed to travel to Atlanta with the club and refused to take medical tests to determine if he had been using drugs.

Fred Claine, Dodgers vice president, said Howe, who underwent treatment for cocaine abuse earlier in the year, missed the team charter Thursday without notifying club officials and took a later flight.

It is Howe's third suspension this season.

## Carlton Wins 300th; Phillies' Triumph Eliminates Cardinals

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

ST. LOUIS—Steve Carlton became the 16th pitcher in major league history to win 300 games, hurling the Philadelphia Phillies to a 6-2 victory over the St. Louis Cardinals on Friday night.

In eliminating the defending World Series champions from the National League East pennant

FRIDAY'S BASEBALL

The Phillies increased the lead to 2-0 in the third on a run-scoring single by Greg Gross, but the Cardinals led the score in the fourth on a two-run homer by David Green.

Philadelphia snapped the tie with a three-run fifth, knocking out Andujar, on a run-scoring single by Matthews and a two-run single by Bo Diaz.

Carlton had said he would break a four-year silence and answer reporters' questions for the first time since 1979 by agreeing to go on a post-game radio show. He later changed his mind, however, saying the issue of his talking had become more important than the Phillies' race for the pennant.

Dodgers 11, Braves 2

In Atlanta, Dusty Baker, Ken Landreux and Pedro Guerrero all homered in Los Angeles's 11-2 rout of the Braves.

Pirates 10, Expos 1

In Montreal, Mike Easler hit a bases-loaded home run and Tony Pena hit a pair of homers to support the three-hit pitching of Rick Rhoden (12-13) as Pittsburgh overwhelmed the Expos, 10-1.

Padres 11, Reds 8

In Cincinnati, Ruppert Jones drove in five runs with a bases-loaded triple, an infield out and a homer to lead San Diego over the Reds, 11-8.

Cubs 4, Mets 1

In Chicago, Jody Davis drove in three runs with two homers and Keith Moreland added a bases-empty homer as the Cubs beat New York, 4-1.

Giants 3, Astros 2

In Houston, Fred Breining allowed only five hits over eight innings and Dan Gladden batted in the winning run in San Francisco's 3-2 victory over the Astros.

Orioles 4, Brewers 2

In the American League, at Milwaukee, Cal Ripken had four hits and Scott McGregor (18-6) and Sammy Stewart combined on a four-hitter as Baltimore defeated the Brewers, 4-2.

By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, South opened three no-trump, using the modern style in which this indicates a long, solid minor suit. The standard defense in this situation is to lead an ace to have a look at the dummy, and West accordingly produced the spade ace. When his partner played the deuce and South the queen, West rightly concluded that there was no future in that suit. Hearts was clearly the only

chance, and he found the winning move by leading the king. When this collected the singleton queen he was able to continue with the ten to beat the contract.

Notice that East had to play a second deuce on the second trick; playing the nine or the eight would have been fatal to the defense. And West did not have to concern himself about a small deucelet in the closed hand, for against that distribution there was no way to take four heart tricks.

A's 2, Blue Jays 0

In Oakland, California, Tim Lincecum (7-9) pitched his first major-league shutout as the A's blanketed Toronto, 2-0.

Yankees 7, Indians 4

In New York, Roy Smalley's three-run eighth-inning homer capped a four-run rally that gave the Yankees a 7-4 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, Red Sox 0

In Detroit, Juan Berenguer (9-4) allowed five hits in eight innings and Wayne Krenchick had a run-scoring double in a three-run fifth inning as the Tigers shut out Boston, 7-0.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Richard Dotson scattered six hits for his 20th victory as Chicago beat the Angels, 2-1.

Royals 3, Twins 2

In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Aikens and John Wathan hit home runs in the seventh to give Frank White his first major-league victory and carry the Royals to a 3-2 triumph over Minnesota. Dan Quisenberry gained his 42d save.

Rangers 2, Mariners 1

In Arlington, Texas, Dave Stewart pitched an eight-inning shutout for his first complete game and Pete O'Brien drove in the winning run as the Rangers edged Seattle, 2-1.

A's 2, Blue Jays 0

In Oakland, California, Tim Lincecum (7-9) pitched his first major-league shutout as the A's blanketed Toronto, 2-0.

Yankees 7, Indians 4

In New York, Roy Smalley's three-run eighth-inning homer capped a four-run rally that gave the Yankees a 7-4 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, Red Sox 0

In Detroit, Juan Berenguer (9-4) allowed five hits in eight innings and Wayne Krenchick had a run-scoring double in a three-run fifth inning as the Tigers shut out Boston, 7-0.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Richard Dotson scattered six hits for his 20th victory as Chicago beat the Angels, 2-1.

Royals 3, Twins 2

In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Aikens and John Wathan hit home runs in the seventh to give Frank White his first major-league victory and carry the Royals to a 3-2 triumph over Minnesota. Dan Quisenberry gained his 42d save.

Rangers 2, Mariners 1

In Arlington, Texas, Dave Stewart pitched an eight-inning shutout for his first complete game and Pete O'Brien drove in the winning run as the Rangers edged Seattle, 2-1.

A's 2, Blue Jays 0

In Oakland, California, Tim Lincecum (7-9) pitched his first major-league shutout as the A's blanketed Toronto, 2-0.

Yankees 7, Indians 4

In New York, Roy Smalley's three-run eighth-inning homer capped a four-run rally that gave the Yankees a 7-4 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, Red Sox 0

In Detroit, Juan Berenguer (9-4) allowed five hits in eight innings and Wayne Krenchick had a run-scoring double in a three-run fifth inning as the Tigers shut out Boston, 7-0.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Richard Dotson scattered six hits for his 20th victory as Chicago beat the Angels, 2-1.

Royals 3, Twins 2

In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Aikens and John Wathan hit home runs in the seventh to give Frank White his first major-league victory and carry the Royals to a 3-2 triumph over Minnesota. Dan Quisenberry gained his 42d save.

Rangers 2, Mariners 1

In Arlington, Texas, Dave Stewart pitched an eight-inning shutout for his first complete game and Pete O'Brien drove in the winning run as the Rangers edged Seattle, 2-1.

A's 2, Blue Jays 0

In Oakland, California, Tim Lincecum (7-9) pitched his first major-league shutout as the A's blanketed Toronto, 2-0.

Yankees 7, Indians 4

In New York, Roy Smalley's three-run eighth-inning homer capped a four-run rally that gave the Yankees a 7-4 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, Red Sox 0

In Detroit, Juan Berenguer (9-4) allowed five hits in eight innings and Wayne Krenchick had a run-scoring double in a three-run fifth inning as the Tigers shut out Boston, 7-0.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Richard Dotson scattered six hits for his 20th victory as Chicago beat the Angels, 2-1.

Royals 3, Twins 2

In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Aikens and John Wathan hit home runs in the seventh to give Frank White his first major-league victory and carry the Royals to a 3-2 triumph over Minnesota. Dan Quisenberry gained his 42d save.

Rangers 2, Mariners 1

In Arlington, Texas, Dave Stewart pitched an eight-inning shutout for his first complete game and Pete O'Brien drove in the winning run as the Rangers edged Seattle, 2-1.

A's 2, Blue Jays 0

In Oakland, California, Tim Lincecum (7-9) pitched his first major-league shutout as the A's blanketed Toronto, 2-0.

Yankees 7, Indians 4

In New York, Roy Smalley's three-run eighth-inning homer capped a four-run rally that gave the Yankees a 7-4 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, Red Sox 0

In Detroit, Juan Berenguer (9-4) allowed five hits in eight innings and Wayne Krenchick had a run-scoring double in a three-run fifth inning as the Tigers shut out Boston, 7-0.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Richard Dotson scattered six hits for his 20th victory as Chicago beat the Angels, 2-1.

Royals 3, Twins 2

In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Aikens and John Wathan hit home runs in the seventh to give Frank White his first major-league victory and carry the Royals to a 3-2 triumph over Minnesota. Dan Quisenberry gained his 42d save.

Rangers 2, Mariners 1

In Arlington, Texas, Dave Stewart pitched an eight-inning shutout for his first complete game and Pete O'Brien drove in the winning run as the Rangers edged Seattle, 2-1.

A's 2, Blue Jays 0

In Oakland, California, Tim Lincecum (7-9) pitched his first major-league shutout as the A's blanketed Toronto, 2-0.

Yankees 7, Indians 4

In New York, Roy Smalley's three-run eighth-inning homer capped a four-run rally that gave the Yankees a 7-4 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, Red Sox 0

In Detroit, Juan Berenguer (9-4) allowed five hits in eight innings and Wayne Krenchick had a run-scoring double in a three-run fifth inning as the Tigers shut out Boston, 7-0.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Richard Dotson scattered six hits for his 20th victory as Chicago beat the Angels, 2-1.

Royals 3, Twins 2

In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Aikens and John Wathan hit home runs in the seventh to give Frank White his first major-league victory and carry the Royals to a 3-2 triumph over Minnesota. Dan Quisenberry gained his 42d save.

Rangers 2, Mariners 1

In Arlington, Texas, Dave Stewart pitched an eight-inning shutout for his first complete game and Pete O'Brien drove in the winning run as the Rangers edged Seattle, 2-1.

A's 2, Blue Jays 0

In Oakland, California, Tim Lincecum (7-9) pitched his first major-league shutout as the A's blanketed Toronto, 2-0.

Yankees 7, Indians 4

In New York, Roy Smalley's three-run eighth-inning homer capped a four-run rally that gave the Yankees a 7-4 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, Red Sox 0

In Detroit, Juan Berenguer (9-4) allowed five hits in eight innings and Wayne Krenchick had a run-scoring double in a three-run fifth inning as the Tigers shut out Boston, 7-0.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Richard Dotson scattered six hits for his 20th victory as Chicago beat the Angels, 2-1.

Royals 3, Twins 2

In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Aikens and John Wathan hit home runs in the seventh to give Frank White his first major-league victory and carry the Royals to a 3-2 triumph over Minnesota. Dan Quisenberry gained his 42d save.

Rangers 2, Mariners 1

In Arlington, Texas, Dave Stewart pitched an eight-inning shutout for his first complete game and Pete O'Brien drove in the winning run as the Rangers edged Seattle, 2-1.

A's 2, Blue Jays 0

In Oakland, California, Tim Lincecum (7-9) pitched his first major-league shutout as the A's blanketed Toronto, 2-0.

Yankees 7, Indians 4

In New York, Roy Smalley's three-run eighth-inning homer capped a four-run rally that gave the Yankees a 7-4 victory over Cleveland.

Tigers 7, Red Sox 0

In Detroit, Juan Berenguer (9-4) allowed five hits in eight innings and Wayne Krenchick had a run-scoring double in a three-run fifth inning as the Tigers shut out Boston, 7-0.

White Sox 2, Angels 1

In Anaheim, California, Richard Dotson scattered six hits for his 20th victory as Chicago beat the Angels, 2-1.

Royals 3, Twins 2

In Kansas City, Missouri, Willie Aikens and John Wathan hit home runs in the seventh to give Frank White his first major-league victory and carry the Royals to a 3-2 triumph over Minnesota. Dan Quisenberry gained his 42d save.

Rangers 2, Mariners 1

In Arlington, Texas, Dave Stewart pitched an eight-inning shutout for his first complete game and Pete O'Brien drove in the winning run as the Rangers edged Seattle, 2-1.

A's 2, Blue Jays 0

In Oakland, California, Tim Lincecum (7-9) pitched his first major-league shutout as the A's blanketed Toronto, 2-0.

Yankees 7, Indians 4



